

The Arctic North-East and West Passage.

DETECTIO FRETI HUDSONI

OR

HESSEL GERRITSZ'S COLLECTION OF TRACTS

BY HIMSELF, MASSA AND DE QUIR

ON THE N. E. AND W. PASSAGE, SIBERIA AND AUSTRALIA

Reproduced, with the Maps, in *Photolithography*
in Dutch and Latin after the editions of 1612 and 1613.

AUGMENTED WITH A NEW ENGLISH TRANSLATION

by FRED. JOHN MILLARD,

English Translator at Amsterdam.

AND AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN AND DESIGN OF THIS COLLECTION

by S. MULLER Fz.

Keeper of the Records at Utrecht.

AMSTERDAM.

FREDERIK MULLER & Co.

1878.

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PREFACE.

The collection of tracts on Arctic discoveries by Hudson and the other Explorers, edited by Hessel Gerritsz. in 1612, has been often reprinted both in Dutch and in Latin. These texts, however, which present important variations, have not hitherto been printed together; nor in any edition have all the maps been given.

As this collection has been, and always will be, the principal source of our knowledge about these important researches, I have considered it advisable in the interest of science, to reproduce the very rare Dutch original, the Latin translation, and all the maps, thus utilising my good fortune as possessor of both editions.

A quite new and extremely careful translation into English has been added, the old one in the rare collection of Purchas, 1625, being incomplete, incorrect, and difficult to obtain.

As the various tracts in the book of Hessel Gerritsz have at first sight but slight internal connection, and as the idea of their combination and publication may be to many mind obscure, I have entreated Mr. S. Muller to explain the origin and design of the collection. Being the author of the „History of the Dutch Northern Company” he indeed, is the most competent authority upon the subject.

AMSTERDAM, June 1878.

FREDERIK MULLER.

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INTRODUCTION.

The little book we now beg to present to the public in its original form, is not only one of the rarest, but one of the most remarkable productions of the very fertile Netherland press in the beginning of the 17th century. However small and unassuming in appearance, it was not only the first publication issued concerning Hudsons most famous voyage, but contains also every thing we know of the plans of that great mariner. Mr. Murphy's clever essay indeed already directed the attention of the public to this side of the book. In it, and in Dr. Ashers learned disquisition concerning Hudson, the reader will find a detailed account respecting the great importance of what is here related from very good sources about Hudsons voyage, and of the mass which accompanies this description. Only this would be sufficient to justify a reprint of this little book, of which only three or four copies are known to exist. And more than this. Besides the accounts of Hudsons
voyage,

voyage, we here find a very extensive description of the oldest commercial connexions of Russia with the then so very mysterious Siberia; we also meet with a relation of the conquest of that country, which followed shortly after, an event which is so very imperfectly known, and finally a vast treasure of most interesting particulars in a geographical point of view respecting the north of Russia and Siberia, the coast of the Ice-sea, the trading-roads in use towards the close of the 16th century, and the customs and manners of the tribes residing there. And all this we have from the hand of an eye-witness, who was a man of a cultivated taste and had come to Russia with the definite object in view of obtaining a knowledge of the country and its traffic, — who did not even hesitate to expose his life to wrest this map from the hands of the mysterious Russians. Finally this varied collection contains a remarkable, though little noticed account, from the hand of the traveller himself, concerning an expedition for the discovery of the unknown south country undertaken by the famous Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, of whom Mr. Major recently testified, that: »he left behind him a name which for merit though not for success was second only to that of Columbus.”

And how the favourable opinion we have of this remarkable collection increases, when we learn that the publisher was no other than the cartographer Hessel Gerritsz., a name which perfectly warrants the

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the reliability of the accounts given. Hessel Gerritsz., born in the Dutch village of Assum, belongs to the race of learned cartographers and printers, of whom the Netherland Republic was so justly proud. Well acquainted with such men as Plancius and Massa, Gerritsz. was, like his contemporaries Hondius and Blaeu, exactly the person fit to pronounce his verdict in the learned questions which are discussed in the little book he published. The fruits of his labour, among which stands foremost the little work here reprinted, testifies to his skill. We find of him moreover maps of Russia, Lithuania and other lands in the large atlass of Blaeu, — of America in the well-known work of De Laet, — of Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in his own »Histoire du pays nommé Spitsbergen." There exist also maps drawn by him of Batavia, of the Indian Archipelago and even of New-Guinea. His varied knowledge already attracted the attention of the East India Company, who appointed him in 1617 their cartographer, a position which he occupied till his death, which took place in the first days of 1634. It was of course to be expected that a man of such a stamp, as soon as he published a work of this character, on a ground where he felt himself quite at home, would produce something not only perfectly answering to the exigencies of the moment, but which might be likewise of great value in our own time to historical researches. And this is most especially the case with his first known publication

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entitled: »Description of the land of the Samoyeds." That his work suited the taste of his contemporaries is not only evident from the four editions it passed through, but more especially from the innumerable versions it underwent in different languages, in nearly all the geographical works of the time. We shall soon perceive on a closer survey, that the book is likewise of great importance to ourselves. We beg however first to premise a few words about the time in which it appeared, and the particular object of its publication.

The year 1612 was cast in the very centre of a period, when the general interest felt in polar navigation was at its full zenith. The East India Company, that had been called into existence by the States General, ten years ago, was now in her prime. The treasures it imported from the East Indies, a region with which one was so very imperfectly acquainted, had gradually excited the envy of the excluded Hollanders and inhabitants of Zealand. Besides this, the aversion peculiarly felt by this nation to all kinds of monopoly must be taken into account, so that soon after the erection of the Company, enterprising merchants looked round in search of means to compete with their rival. And the danger impending over the East India navigation was not a little increased, when the Twelve years Truce had deprived the vast numbers of seamen and adventurers, with whom the mariners provinces swarmed, of a fair opportunity of giving full scope to their

their wish to share the dangers and profits of long voyages and perilous battles. Also for them the remote provinces of the southern hemisphere were the only places where they could find the means of subsistence and at the same time deal the hated king of Spain, notwithstanding the Treaty, a rude blow. It is therefore at the commencement of the Treaty (1609) we perceive the efforts to vie with the East India Company assume their full vigour. Another circumstance however, likewise contributed to this state of things.

Earlier efforts, made by the enemies to the Company, had constantly proved futile from the impossibility of making an infraction on the charter of the Company; but during the last years before 1609 the general attention had again been directed to a vulnerable point, which this charter offered to the aggressors. It is a fact widely known, that the Netherlanders, who in the path of commerce and navigation generally followed with extraordinary boldness the tracks which the English had opened, had already towards the end of the 16th century also commenced the expeditions in the Ice-sea, first undertaken by their rivals. Olivier Brunel, a Netherlander, who had acquired a large fund of experience in Russian service, made the first trials; some years after followed the three world-renowned voyages of Linschoten and Barendsz., whereupon the Netherlanders, — again according to their wont, — left their English predecessors far behind them.

them. Since that time however, the misery endured by Heemskerck and Barendsz. on their third voyage, had intimidated their fellow countrymen from making similar vain attempts as they were then thought to be. The English had likewise long given up trying to find that way; but after some fruitless expeditions to the north-west Henry Hudson had again drawn the public attention to the Ice-Sea. His two voyages, undertaken in 1607 and 1608 to Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, had again given birth to new hopes to find out the passage, and the report of his expeditions had also penetrated as far as the Netherlands. Immediately the competitors of the East India Company were ready to try this chance. The Company's license was only available for two roads: the one round the Cape of Good Hope, the other through the Strait of Magellan. If a third way was found out, a fair opportunity for competition would be opened. The Company and her enemies both resolved upon seeking out that one. In 1609 two expeditions sailed out from the Netherlands harbours towards the North. The East India Company sent Hudson, and the wellknown Isaac le Maire took in his service a sea-captain renowned for his boldness Melchior van Kerckhoven. Both vessels took a too easterly direction and struck upon the masses of ice, which encircle Novaya Zemlya and the Strait of Nassau. But the unlucky issue did not intimidate the Netherlands. Hudsons plans were again studied and his proposal was hailed with avidity, to endeavour

endeavour according to the plans already laid down by a certain Robert Thorne in 1527, to sail straight across the pole through the open Polar-sea to East India. As early as 1611, a new expedition for the execution of this plan was ready at the expense of the Amsterdam Admiralty: Jan Cornelisz. May again sailed to the north. He neither succeeded this year nor the following in finding a passage, but this unhappy issue did not in the least diminish the zeal of the Netherlanders, witness the voyages of Pieter Fransz. to the north-west (1613), of Jan Jacobsz. May straight on to the north (1614), of the well known cartographer Mr. Joris Carolus, as mate on a vessel of the North Company to the Strait of Davis (1615) and of Wybe Jansz. again to the north-west (1616). Also in England, it was exactly at this time the searching of a passage was again zealously undertaken. In 1610 Hudson had commenced his last voyage; in 1612 two expeditions, one under Button and another under Hall, were again set afloat, and in 1615 and 1616 Bylot and Baffin performed their world-renowned voyages.

It is indeed no surprising matter, that at a time when expeditions for the discovery of the northern passage, formed the general topic of the day, the public opinion was highly interested in favour of this plan. A violent dispute was kept up among learned men concerning the plausibility of the several plans. The one would, just like Linschoten, follow the line of
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the Russian coast and hoped, through the Strait of Nassau, to get into a sea free of ice; another gave the preference to the plans of Hudson, who boasted a good deal of all he knew about an open polar sea; a third recommended, not without hesitation, the hitherto unfrequented north-west, as the place where it was most likely an ice-free passage might be found. Hessel Gerritsz. judged it necessary to enlighten his countrymen upon this subject. From his rich experience he wished to communicate, what the expeditions of the last years had brought to light concerning the relative superiority of the three plans. But as a professional nautical man, he did not at the same time wish to conceal the circumstance that he for himself felt only sanguine with respect to the north-west passage. The plans of Linschoten might perhaps still hold out a slender chance of success; but the opinion, entertained by so many, that the way round the Pole was the best, — an opinion which was again held up to notice in 1610 by a pamphlet issued by a certain Dr. Röslin, — he considered to be a mere fancy of the brain. Thorne might, in 1527, still have fostered similar adventurous plans, the voyages of Barendsz. and Hudson had, according to Gerritsz., sufficiently proved the folly of expecting any favourable result from that passage. It is even not unlikely that Plancius too, who in the supposition that Novaya Zemlya's north-eastern point was joined to the Russian continent, had just like Barendsz. zealously recommended the

the sailing round that island, — like his friend Gerritsz., at that time despaired of the practicability of his old plan. At all events it is certain, that both Plancius and Gerritsz. expected much from the new road, which Hudson, after the frustration of his first plan, had pursued, — in the search of which Davis had already, in 1580, reaped many a laurel and on which Hudson himself had placed many an important step onward: the passage in the north-west. This opinion was to find more and more adherents among the public, and with this object Gerritsz. published in 1612, the little work now reprinted and placed behind this. Two particulars were, of course, to be discussed in it: the little chance of success the way by the north-east offered, and the great advantages which the discovery of the north-west passage promised to the discoverers. Concerning the practicability of this plan, it was necessary to state at the same time, what the most recent voyages had brought to light in this respect.

Gerritsz. himself undertook to recommend the north-western passage; for the obtaining of information concerning the north-eastern road he applied to his countryman Isaac Massa, who, by the rich store of knowledge he had amassed in Russia itself, had come to the same conclusion Hessel Gerritsz. had.

The name of Isaac Massa is, as many others we have just mentioned, only but recently placed in the honourable light it deserves. In 1864, a short biographical

graphical sketch of his life appeared, which clearly points out the many claims he has to the gratitude of posterity. Isaac Massa, born at Haarlem in 1587, was sent, about 1600, to Russia to acquire a knowledge of business there. During a residence of eight years he obtained an extensive knowledge of that empire, at that time nearly quite unknown. That he, subsequently, availed himself of that knowledge, for the forming of commercial relations between his native country and the land in which he sojourned, - - that he afterwards resided for a series of years, as an agent of the States-General at Moscou, — that his economical merits were by no means of an inferior kind, are particulars which it would be out of place here to dwell upon. Our attention is now rather more especially directed to Massa's great merit in having supplied us with works, which are nearly the only source from which we derive the knowledge of Russia's geographical and social position, during the first years of the 17th century. Massa himself already saw the great importance, which the reports collected by him concerning Russia's northern coast and Siberia, — but only just conquered by the Czars —, might have for the discovery of the north passage to East-India, so ardently hoped for.

He had already, previous to the year 1612, expressed his desire to Prince Maurice, that he might be of some service to his country, as Heemskerk and others had already been;" he had even carried on negotiations

negotiations with Isaac Le Maire, concerning a plan to accompany the expedition himself on the vessel, fitted out by Le Maire, and which was undertaken by Van Kerckhoven with so unhappy a result. But both plans proved equally fallacious. Massa, who believed that the south part of Novaya Zemlya, which was only known to him, was nothing else than the farthest advancing point of America's northern coast, expected, of course, only something good from enterprises, which, in conformity with the first Netherland north-polar voyages, followed the line of the Russian coast, and endeavoured to reach the far east through the strait of Nassau. The difficulties, connected with that voyage, were too well known to him, from personal observation, not to advise undertaking the expedition only with the greatest caution and after long preparation. Taught by the experience of the Russians, he soon considered it indispensable to pass the winter in the north; while, at the same time, he even then conscientiously desisted from holding out any promises, as to the successful issue of the voyage. That part of the coast which was situated beyond the Ob was unknown to him, and he even not without reason doubted, whether that more remote part would offer any passage at all to East-India. It was therefore a matter of course, that the negotiations with Massa about a north-polar expedition led to no result; but, on the other hand, he was the very man, who could be of great service to

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Hessel Gerritsz. He did not believe in the possibility of finding the passage to the north of Novaya Zemlya; nor expected great results from voyages undertaken according to the plans of Linschoten; and thought nothing more desirable than to have his views on the subject made widely known.

Massa had already, during his stay in Russia, with great difficulty obtained possession of a map of the coast of the Ice-Sea from some one who had himself been in Siberia, on which was pointed out the coast of the Ice-Sea, and which had probably been drawn between 1604 and 1608 at Moscow. This map was, in 1609, provided by him with Dutch names, and he had added from some Russian annotations an account of every thing that could be communicated concerning the places delineated in it. In two little works entitled: »Description of the lands of Siberia, Samoyeda and Tingoesa," and: »A short account of the ways and rivers from Muscovy eastwards and north-eastwards by land," he had related what he knew of the first commercial relations of the Russians with Siberia and the conquest of that land which soon followed. At the same time, he had noted down the ways in which the Russians had obtained their aim, and what was the condition of the lands they had visited.

That the cartographer Hessel Gerritsz. was the right man, immediately to see the importance of these two compositions, needs no demonstration. He had no sooner become acquainted with their existence,

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when he immediately set to work, augmented what Massa had collected with a few additional notes and had this printed. He then added a map of the discoveries of Hudson in the north-west, which he had composed after an English original copy. He augmented the same with a short relation of the expeditions of the traveller, which he borrowed from the accounts of Plancius. Finally, a short account of the able voyager, Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, was added, in which the latter largely commented on the wonders of a country discovered by him, which was generally believed to be the long sought-for, but as yet unknown southern continent, and which seemed to be easily accessible along the road discovered by Hudson, even since the way through the strait of Magellan was closed to competitors of the East-India Company. Hessel Gerritsz. himself wrote a short introduction, in which he gave a short survey of the origin of the relations of the Netherlanders with Russia, and the far off north-easterly countries, and of the expeditions already made for the discovery of the northern passage.

So the little book, which thus made its appearance at the commencement of 1612, consists of several parts which, at first sight, seem to bear but little relation to each other, but, on a closer inspection, severally appear to have only one object in view: that of recommending the finding out of a northern passage, and more particularly one in the direction approved of by Hessel Gerritsz. We find in this collection:

I. Introduction.

1. Introduction by Hessel Gerritsz. (6 pages).
2. Massa's Description of Siberia (8 pages.)
3. Massa's Short account of the roads and rivers from Muscovy (14 pages).
4. Statement of a certain Memorial presented to his Majesty by the Captain Pedro Fernandez De Quiros (9 pages).
5. A map of the world by Hessel Gerritsz. in which the discoveries of Hudson and De Quiros are pointed out.
6. A map of Hudson's discoveries by Hessel Gerritsz.; on the reverse of which a short account of Hudson's fourth voyage in 1610, by Gerritsz.
7. The map of Russia's northern coast by Isaac Massa, amplified on the reverse with notes by Hessel Gerritsz.

We beg to add a word or two on each of these works in particular.

The introduction sketches in broad outlines how Europe first became acquainted with Russia by Herbersteyn's work, — how the trade of the Netherlands with Russia was established since, by Olivier Brunel; and how that establishment gradually enticed them further, and induced them, again in the footsteps of Brunel, to engage in enterprises to East-India, which have rendered Linschoten's and Barentsz.' memory immortal. The inference drawn from these several facts is, that the finding of a passage in this direction,

direction is improbable, and with vehemence Gerritsz. then attacks the plans which gave rise to the voyage of Jan Cornelisz. May, in 1611 and 1612, and of which the result was still unknown (1). The attention is finally directed to the route, which Hudson had first chosen with great success; many reasons are enumerated to show the probability of the discovery of that

(1) It must however be acknowledged, that Gerritsz., in his annotations on the back of Massa's map, owned he had been rather too sharp in his judgment; and that after the return of the travellers, — in the edition of 1613, — he gave a detailed account of the expedition, which clearly show his appreciation of their endeavours. Gerritsz. retracts his insolence to May in a rather remarkable way. He wrote in the preface of his „Description of the land of the „Samoyedes”: „returning to his winterquarters the author of the „voyage or supercargo, by divine providence, (at it appears) received „the reward of his folly.” Already on the back of Massa's map he hastened to state: „I must note down, that I spoke rather too decidedly in the preface, of the accident happened in Nova Francia to the supercargo from Amersfoort, for a matter sometimes proves to be very different from what they appear at first sight, and as the causes, why things happen, are nearly always unknown to us, they could not have been spoken of positively at all.” But his conscience and perhaps the reproof of May's friends terrified Gerritsz. so much, that he resolved to paste in the copies of the book still in his possession, on the unhappy words a slip of paper, and made the sentence run thus: „They retreated to their winter-quarters, where they searched nearly the whole coast to the Norenberga, where one of their supercargoes and six of his companions were killed with arrows.” This last version is re-produced in this edition, so that the above mentioned words, on the back of Massa's map, are unintelligible.

that new route; and among the advantages resulting from it, Gerritsz. points out, especially, the opportunity of visiting the almost unknown southern continent.

After this introduction, which bears right on to the object Gerritsz. had in view, follow the two pieces of Massa. It has already been stated above, that the first work treats of the oldest commercial relations of Russia with Siberia, and of the conquest which then soon followed of that country. Other particulars of this matter may be found in the interesting work of Dr. Hamel entitled »Tradescant der Aeltere in Russland, 1618." Massa's second composition, more extensive than the first, mentions the commercial roads from Russia to Siberia and describes the manners and customs of the tribes living there. According to the title it is »translated from the Russian language anno 1609." From the contents it appears that this »translation" is very free. Massa speaks in it of things which have happened to himself, and among others of Le Maire's request to be a sharer himself in the north-polar expedition of 1609. It is therefore most probable that, in the composition of the work, he had before him the above mentioned notes of the brother of his Russian landlord, who had himself been present at the subjugating expedition. Of a printed original Russian copy there can be no question here, considering the well-known secrecy of the Russian government of those days, alluded to by
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Massa himself, in every thing relating to Russian, and especially to Siberian geography.

After Massa's writings follows in the work of Hessel Gerritsz. a petition of Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, presented to Philip III. It is necessary to say a few words about this little work. Who were the first discoverers of Australia, when and how that discovery took place, is likely to remain a secret. The uncertainty prevailing on this point is still increased by the fact, that the first reporters generally do not distinguish at all, between Australia and the little known southern polar continent. It is certain however, that at a very early period we notice on the map many indications, proving that Australia, long before we were aware of this, was known in Spain and Portugal and even in France and England. While, however, silence prevails in books concerning this matter, it remains still undecided, whether the mention of Australia in these maps must be attributed to an actual discovery, or to a certain conviction of the real existence of an extensive country at the southern pole, similar to the supposition prevailing in the mind of Columbus concerning the existence of America. That conviction was so firm, that it may be considered as the cause, which induced the Spaniards and Portuguese to undertake so many voyages to those parts — enterprises which soon led to the discovery of small portions of that quarter of the globe, which is now known by the name of

Australia. One of the undertakers of those travels was Alvaro de Mendana, who, on his second voyage in 1595, endeavoured to found a colony on the Solomon's island, and discovered the Marquis- and Charlotte-islands. On this voyage his mate was Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, »the last of the distinguished mariners of Spain, and whose name claims especial notice in every work treating of the early indications of Australia". De Quiros, probably a native of Evora in Portugal, is decidedly one of the most remarkable figures in the history of the oldest voyages of discovery to Australia. Just as Columbus, so he was on scientific grounds intimately convinced of the existence of a large country in the southern hemisphere; just as Columbus, he employed a great part of his life in endeavours to prevail upon the king of Spain to order its discovery to be tried. He did not desist from his efforts to persuade the Viceroy of Peru, and afterwards trying at the Spanish court at Madrid to have his plan put into effect, till at last, on the 21st December 1605, he entered the Spanish naval service and put to sea with three Spanish vessels off Callao. His voyage only led to the discovery of the new Hebrides, named by him Australia del Espiritu Santo; and he thence returned, for unknown reasons, back to Mexico. But his sub-commander Luiz Vaez de Torres continued his route and reached the Strait named after him the Torres Strait. De Quiros, after his return, immediately began to send to Philip III

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new requests to induce him to sanction further trials for the discovery of those countries, that were represented to be very rich. The expectations formed of his voyage had however been very great, and the result had proved so fallacious, that De Quiros did not succeed in obtaining his aim. He died at Panama in 1614. But his plan did not die with him. The subjoined printed eighth request, sent to Philip III., which communicates many particulars on the island discovered by him, »del Espiritu Santo", already appeared in print in 1610 at Sevilla. Hessel Gerritsz. then reprinted it; two French translations and an English one were published in 1617, and the name of De Quiros is now so well established, that Dalrymple declares that: »the discovery of the southern continent, whenever and by whomsoever it may have been completely effected, is in justice due to his immortal name."

Of the three maps, inserted in Gerritsz. little book, there is not much to be said. The reader will find extensive reports concerning the great importance of the last two in: Hamel, Tradescant der Aeltere, — in: Van der Linde, Isaac Massa, — and in: Asher, Hudson the Navigator. We only just beg to remind the reader, that the Hessel-Gerritsz.-notes on the back of Massa's map contain by no means unimportant matter concerning the ideas which the geographers of that time, and particularly Plancius and Barendsz., entertained concerning the situation of the Ice-sea, — and that those on Hudson's map supply us with almost

almost the only source, whence Mr. Murphy reconstructed Hudson's plan of his third voyage in a most ingenious manner, — a reconstruction which places the fame of the renowned traveller on a firmer basis than ever before.

So much for the works, which the following book contains. The chief point of interest, of course, consists in the accounts they give us of the condition of many as yet little known lands; of the history of the tribes dwelling there and of the plans and degree of knowledge of the geographers of the seventeenth century. But besides this, it is perhaps not unimportant to remark, that the accounts which Hessel Gerritsz. gives us in a passing and cursory manner, contain nearly every thing, that is known to us concerning the voyages of the Netherlanders to the north between 1609 and 1614. Those statements are, it is true, exceedingly short and incomplete; but still they afford, occasionally, a greater quantity of matter than a slight and superficial perusal would at first lead one to think.

Again and again it appears more evident, at the publication of a new work about northern expeditions, that previous authors have not derived that benefit from the very important communications of Hessel Gerritsz. they might have done; and that the "Description of the land of the Samoyedes," is an inexhaustible source, whence every one that is desirous

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of knowing something about the north-polar voyages of those times must draw, and to which he seldom applies without bringing something new along with him. The little work, alluded to, imparts particulars unknown elsewhere:

1. Concerning the voyages of Olivier Brunel to Novaya Zemlya. (Preface p. 2, comp. Description of Siberia p. 2.)
2. Concerning the voyage of Henry Hudson to Novaya Zemlya and the Hudson-river in 1609. (Preface p. 4—6. — Annotations on the back of Hudson's map. — *Descriptio detectionis freti*. p. 1—3.)
3. Concerning the voyage of Melchior Van Kerckhoven to Novaya Zemlya in 1609. (Preface p. 4. — Massa's Short account p. 8; comp. p. 13.)
4. Concerning the voyage of Jan Cornelisz. May to Novaya Zemlya and New-Netherland. (Preface p. 4. — Annotations on the back of Massa's map. — *Descriptio detectionis freti*. E. p. 1—3.)
5. Concerning the voyage of Pieter Fransz. to Hudsons-bay and New-Netherland. (*Descriptio detectionis freti* p. 3.)
6. Concerning the first two voyages to Spitsbergen on the whalefishery in 1612 and 1613. (*Descriptio detectionis freti*. F. p. 4—6.)

I have mentioned repeatedly the «*Descriptio detectionis freti*» Allow me to add a word or two on this

this subject. The work is nothing else than a translation of the »Description of the land of the Samoyeds," but one, remodelled and amplified. It was soon evident to the editor, that he had easily succeeded in his work. The unhappy issue of May's enterprise, who returned in the fall of the year 1612 from his expedition, without having obtained, — in the two successive summers spent in the high north, whither he had bent his course, — any important result, by no means invited to a repetition of the trial. And nobody in Netherland thought of again following Linschoten's plan, on which Kerckhoven's expedition had again attracted public notice. The way through the Strait of Nassau was evidently adapted to those, who as yet knew nothing about the nature of the route they were following; but so much more of the extreme north had become known to the travellers of 1594—1597, that it could be no longer required of the intrepid Dutch seamen to perform the voyage in the circuitous and childish manner which Linschoten had recommended in 1601. It no longer became them, servilely to follow the line of the Russian coast, now it appeared that way always led into thicker masses of floating ice. The plan had become obsolete and only once more a Dutchman, under the impression of the renewed publication in 1624 of Linschoten's description of his voyage, tried that old way again. (Cornelis Teunisz. Bosman in 1625.) But though it was unnecessary to intimidate

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the Netherlands from trying either way in the north-east, Hessel Gerritsz' little book was received with general applause. The reports concerning Hudson's voyage to the north-west and the new fairy-country, discovered by De Quiros, attracted the attention to such a degree, that in 1612 two reprints of the »Description of the Samoyeds" were necessary.

As a skilful editor Hessel Gerritsz. knew directly how to adjust his tackle to the wind. Without omitting any of Massa's most important pieces, he simply altered the title of his work, and the order of succession of the several pieces inserted in it, and thus again directed the attention to those several parts of his collection, which had suited the taste of the public most. Already in a second issue of the Dutch book, he amplified his notes of Hudson's voyage and placed them, as a separate relation, at the commencement of the work, which, this time, retained the same title. In the following edition, which appeared in the same year, — now in Latin, so that the work might be also intelligible in foreign countries — that title was altogether changed. Hudson's voyage now made a prominent figure. The work was called: »Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti Sive, Transitus ad Occasum, supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Japonem ducturi, Recens investigati ab M. Henr. Hudsono Anglo. Item, Narratio Se-mo, Regi Hispaniae facta, super tractu, in quint. bis terrarum parte, cui Australia Incognitae nomen est,

est, recens detecto, per Capitaneum Petrum Fernandez De Quir. Vnà cum descriptione Terrae Samoiedarvm & Tingoefiorvm, in Tartaria ad Ortum Freti Waygats sitae nuperq; Imperio Moscovitarum subactae. Amsterodami, Ex officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1612. 4^o." Those too, who were desirous of becoming acquainted with the adventures and wonders which the south produced, were served by Gerritsz. to their taste; the wish to discover a northern passage became the stronger on reading a title, which particularly directed the attention to the discovery of De Quiros. A part of the Latin work of 1612 thus appeared under the title of: »Exemplar Libelli supplicis, Potentissimo Hispaniarum Regi exhibiti, à Capitaneo Petro Fernandez De Quir: Super Detectione quintae orbis terrarum partis, cui Australiae Incognitae nomen est. Item Relatio super Freto per M. Hudsonum Anglum quaesito, ac in parte detecto supra Provincias Terrae Novae, novaeque Hispaniae, Chinam & Cathiam versus ducturo: Vna Cum Freti ipsius quatenus iam detectum est, Tabula Navtica. Nec non Isaaci Massae Harlemensis Samoiediae atque Tingoessae regionum ad Orientem ultra Fretum Weygats in Tartaria sitarum, nuperque Imperio Moscovitico adquisitarum descriptio. Et Tractus eiusdem Tabula Russica. Latinè versa ab R. Vitellio. Amsterodami Ex officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1612. 4^o." And when the interest thus felt, became so great, that within a year, another edition was wanted, the additions

tions the editor had occasionally made in the text, were again entirely revised and remodelled. The most important events, which had taken place in Netherland in the course of the year, with respect to northern navigation, were inserted; and the whole published towards the close of the year, under the scarcely altered title of: »Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti, sive, Transitus ad Occasum suprâ terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Iaponem ducturi. Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo. Item, Exegesis Regi Hispaniae facta, super tractu recens detecto, in quintâ Orbis parte, cui nomen, Australis incognita. Cum descriptione Terrarum Samoiedarum, et Tingoiesiorum, in Tartariâ ad Ortum Freti Waygats sitarum nuperq; sceptro Moscovitarum adscitarum." The supplementary accounts in this last edition treat of the expedition of May, who had returned in the latter part of 1612, and describe in a few words the plan of the voyage to the north in 1613 (Pieter Fransz. c. s.), and further, many particulars are added about the island of Spitsbergen, now rendered prominent, since 1612, by the whale-fishery, which had commenced in that year. The attack of the English on the Netherland whalers, in the summer of 1613, was at the same time censured in the most violent terms, and the English Company threatened with reprisals. This however, drew down upon Hessel Gerritsz. a reprimand from the Netherland owners of the vessels.

They

They felt themselves much too weak, openly to resist the far more numerous English whalers; and considered themselves as implicated in this attack of the cartographer on James I. who felt already highly displeased with the competition his subjects had to endure on the part of the Netherlanders in the Ice-sea. — To avoid, if possible, the dreaded consequences of his imprudence, Hessel Gerritsz. added to the still extant copies of his last edition, a few pages, in which he owned, in very humble terms, to have erred in his judgment, and highly extolled the forbearance of the Netherland merchants, who expected the maintenance of their rights only from the gracious clemency of the king of England. To substantiate this good right, Hessel Gerritsz. at the same time handed over a short abstract, which his friend Plancius had drawn up, and in which, on geographical grounds, the honour of Heemskerck and Barendsz. as the discoverers of Spitsbergen, was fully vindicated.

In this way the little pamphlet of Hessel Gerritsz. became considerably enlarged.

It was however, in its original form, that it was generally known, and everywhere spread. Already in 1613, we meet with two German translations, in the collection of diaries of voyages of De Bry and in Megiser's *Septentrio Novantiquus*. In 1614, a third translation followed in the collection of Hulsius. (Part 12) An English version appeared in 1624, in the well-known work

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of Purchas. The collection was furthermore reprinted no less than five times in Dutch works, (1) and the spread of the work went even farther than this. One can scarcely take up any volume, written in the seventeenth century about the northern passage, without finding the visible traces that the pamphlet, written by Hessel Gerritsz. was the head-fountain and often supplied the only spring of information. It not unfrequently happened that the text was, either partially or entirely, simply re-printed, without the writer's name being mentioned. The contents of the interesting work may thus be at last considered as the common property of the learned. The book itself however, long remained little known, and only very recently it attracted again the general attention. Meanwhile copies of it had become very rare, and it cannot but be very welcome to the lovers of geography and history, to know that it is now at last reprinted in its original form, devoid of all additions, alterations or curtailments, which such a work as this is so likely to undergo, at the appearance of every new edition in large collections; and especially in translations, such as the seventeenth century could furnish forth.

UTRECHT,
1 September 1874.

S. MULLER Fz.

(1) In the work entitled: Commencement and Progress of the East-India Company, — in the collection of Hartgers, — in the edition of Jan Jansz., — in Saeghman's „Description of Muscovy”, — and in Witsen's „North- and East-Tartary.”

Di

B

E

t M

Beschryvinghe
Vander
Samoyeden Landt
in Tartarien.

Nieuwlijcks onder't ghebiedt der Moscoviten gebracht.

Wt de Russche tale overgheset, Anno 1699.

Met een verhael

Vande opsoeckingh ende ontdeckin-
ge vande nieuwe deurgang ofte straet int Noord-
westen na de Rijken van China ende Cathay.

Ende

Een Memoirael gepresenteert aenden
Coningh van Spaengien / belanghende de ont-
deckinghe ende gheleghentheit van't Land ghe-
naemt Australia Incognita.



t Amsterdam / by Hessel Gerritsz. Boeckvercooper / opt
Waser / inde Pastaert / Anno 1612,

Prov. Salomonis 16 Cap.

**Des menschen herte slaet synen wegh aen :
Doch de Heere alleene gheeft dat hy voort gaet.**

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Tot den Leser.

De Apparentien ofte schijnfelen van
baet ende voordeel hebben de men-
schen altoos beweecht om onden-
de Landen ende Volcken te gaen
besoeken. Alsoo hebben de se hoone
Velterpen (die ons van de Russche
Cooplieden ghebracht worden) on-
se Cooplieden begeerich ghemaect om haer Landen/
die ons onbekent waren/te connen doorreysen/daer toe
sienighstins gheholpen zijn door een reyse die van de
Russen beschreven is van der Moscouw op Colmogro/
ende van daer op Petzora/daer de Volcken Anno 1518/
t'Christen Gheloof ontfanghen hebben/ende voorder
tot de Obp/ende noch al wat verder over/daer al eeni-
ghe fabulen in ghemenght zijn getweest van Glacaba-
ba/r gulden Oud-wijf met haer kindert/ende de mon-
streuse menschen over de Obp. Dese Russche beschry-
vinghe is van Sigismund van Herbersteyn/ Orateur
van Keyser Maximiliaen/in zijn Boeken vande Mos-
covichsche Landen/vertaelt ende yutghegheven. Daer-
nae heeft Antonis Wied een Caerte van Russenlande
gemaect/door de instructie van eenen Joannes Litz-
ky/eertijds een van de Moscovische Princen/die om de
op-roeren nae't over-lyden van Joannes Basilus/de
Groot-vorst in Moscovien/in Polen gheblucht was/
welcke Caerte aen eenen J.Coper/Raets-heere van
Dantzick/vereert/ende met Rulsch ende Latijnsch
schryft yutgegeven is/in der Wilda; Anno 1555. Hier
nae isser noch een Caerte van dit Russenland gemaect
door d'Enghelichen/die in dese quartierren ghetraffi-
queert hadden. Dese Caerten ende Beschryvinghen
van/soodanich als die zijn/ende de naeder kennisse die

men becomen hadde/hebben Olivier Bunel van Brus-
sel geboortich / met een scheepken van Euchupfen upt-
ghelockt om derwaerts te seplen / die daer om ende by
ghetworven / ende in de Petzora veel Rijckdom van
Pelterpen / Rusglas ende Chystal de Montagne ver-
gaderd had/die met de schuyt inde Riviere Petzora ver-
broncken zijn. Hier nae/ alsoo de voorgaende tochten
der Enghelschen/ende van Olivier Bunel/ die oock in
Costinsarck op nova Zembla gheweest had/onse Hol-
landers belust maectien/ghelockt zijnde door de rijck-
dommen van China ende Cathay / daer toe sy larighs
dese culten hoopten een wech te vinden / soo hebben de
C. W. Heeren Staten der Vereenichde Provincien
twee schepen derwaert ghesonden/die met Jan Huyge
van Lintchoten nae Weygats soudon gaen/ende twee
die met Willem Barentsz. door de beweginge van W.
Petrus Plancius nae't Noorden boven nova Zembla
om soudon seplen. Maer Willem Barentsz. is op
de hoochte van 77 graeden by d'Eplanden van Oran-
gen/tusschen t'Land ende t'Is beset zijnde / op den eer-
sten dach van Augustus wederom ghekeert ; ende Jan
Huyghen is al heel de Strate van Weygats door-ghe-
zept / ende noch vijftich myle verder/die om de Noord-
oosten Wind/ende om't verloop van't Jaer oock weer-
ghekeert zijn. Welcke beyde t'naest-volghende Jaer
1595 weder zijn uptghezept / in meyninghe haer mer-
ken verder te stellen/ of den door-gangh heel te vinden:
maer de koude ende t'Is haer teghen zijnde/hebben sy
haer voornemen niet connen volbrengen/want sy heb-
ben t'Weygats niet connen passeren. Ende Willem
Barentsz. die al wat verder quam op zijn derde tocht/
Anno 1596/dan hy op d'eerste tocht ronde gerake/heef-
ter zijn schip op de Is-bergh laten staen tot een merck
ende eeuwigher memorie van d'uytterste zeplage in het
Noor-

Noorden/diens abortuuerſche Hiſtorie/droefte uptbaert
ende t' Volcks wonderlijke t'hups-comſte men in hare
ghedruckte dachſchriſten leſen mach.

Om dan de kenniſſen van de ghelegentheid van de-
ſe Landen (die onſe Cooplieden door deſe voorverhael-
de reysen becomen hebben) eenichſins behulpich te we-
ſen/ſoo gheben wy haer hier in handen een verhael van
de nieuwe heerſchappye der Kuſſen in de Landen van
Tartaria/daer men ſal moghen ſien d'over-een-comin-
ge met de ſeer curieuſe af-teekeningen van Jan Huy-
ghen / ende de verder ghelegentheid van de Landen
die ghelegghen zijn over de Kibier Obp.

Neben deſe beſchryvinghe van Sibier ende t' Noor-
derſte Tartarien/gheben wy u oock een Caerte upt het
Kuſſiſche ghetranslateert van alle de by ghelegghen con-
treen / daer ſp ons voorghemaect hebben de gheheele
Zee by Goltſen de Weggats / ende een wech die men
hout nae't Zuiden van Cathay te gaen: Doch of de
paſſage te noordelijck ghelegghen ware/ghelijck ſulcks
upt de Caerte ſchijnt/ſo ſoude men nochtans/apparen-
telijck gheſproken/tot in de Obp/oft eenighe van d'an-
der groote Kibieren/te water comen comen: want im-
mer worden die Cuſten van de Kuſſen met hare lodin-
ghen of ſcheepkens bebaeren / ende reysen dan voort
innerwaert met ſchuyten te Water of te Lande / daer't
ſchijnt dat men merckelijke dinghen ſoude comen te
ontdecken. Doch alſo de Weggats des Somers wey-
nich tijt op t' of ontdopt is / alſt blijft by de twee tochte
die J. Huyghen en W. Barentsz. derwaert gedaet hebbe/
ſo en ſoude deſe opſoekinghe niet licht om doe zijn/ wāt
t' ſchijnt dat de natuer ons de koude ende t' ijs daer tot
byanden geſtelt heeft om onſe begeerte te bedwinghen:
maer onaengeſien al d' exempelē vā ſo treſtiche perſonē/
als W. Barentsz. J. Heemſkerck en J. Huyghen/ en de
Nechte

liechte reyse die Kerckhoven gebae heeft vooz Isaac La-
 meir: so hebbē eenige som onervare vermetele mensche
 haer ver stout/de E. H. Radē ter Admiralicapt/eñ de M.
 H. Staten te ver loeckē/om bestellinge op nieuw te beco-
 men/nae't noor dooste boven nova Zembla om te seple/
 koutlick affirmerende vā de hoochte vā 72 gr. noor dlic/
 om de lange dagen/lāgs hoe warmer te zijn: gelijc oock
 gedaen heeft eenen Heliseus Kollin/Doctor vā Hanou/
 achter in zijn boecken (aen de M. H. Staten geschre-
 ven eñ gebediceert 1610 dē 22 Decemb.) daer hy/na veel
 lottermē die hy fondeert op de Caerten die vā heel oude
 tydē gemaect zijn vā Tartaria / doē de Russen daer sel-
 ver noch geē kennisse af en hadde) seyt: dattet se nāher dem
 Polo se wermere zu Sommerzeiten is / vnd datter seim verhin-
 dernus den Schiffen des Eyses oder kalte halben sursallen kan.
 Ende onse lieben meenden noch wel dat de Son eerder daer
 by Noorden nova Zembla zout soude maken dan ijs / soo sy
 seple. Met dese opinien zijn sy 1611 int voozjaer uptgesepht
 om verre bobē nova Zembla om te gaen/eñ van daer/so haer
 Caerten hielden/3.3. oost aen/nade strate van Anian/eñ voozt
 nae't lang gesochte Cathay eñ China: maer ten isser niet toe
 gecomē dat sy sien mochtē hoe goet ofte ondengende dat haer
 Caerten gemaectt waren: wāt also sy te vooch inde tijt upt-
 gebare/eñ tegē haer meninge van't ijs bedwongen wesende/
 in Costinsarck aen nova Zembla gecomē zijn/eñ so zynse vāt
 ijs beschadicht in Moscobia gesopen om haer te repareren:
 Van daer zijn sy/sonder verder te attenterē/ nae de custē van
 Canada/tusschen Virginia eñ Terra nova/gesepht /om win-
 ter lage te leggen: daer sy meest al de custen besocht hebben tot al
 de Rozenbega/daer een van haer Comissen met 6. andere met vōlen
 doorschoten is. Van dit geselschap is t'eenē secheple thups
 gecomē/eñ t'ander is weder nae't Noor dē/om beter haer me-
 ning te voldoen. Maer also de Engelschen/na dese vooz-
 sepde tochten van W. Barentsz. noch etijliche proeffstuckē in't
 Noor doosten gedaen hadde/so hebben de H. Belwinthebberen
 van d' Oost Indische compagnie nu eenige jare geleden/der-
 waert gesondē eenē genaet M. Hudson/die mits dat hy in't
 Oosten geē wech en vout/nae't Westen gesepht is/vā daer hy
 sonder

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sonder profijt in Engheland is aengecomen: daer nae
als hem d'Engelsche weder hebben wytgesonden/ heeft
hy merckelijck meerder voorspoed ende minder geluck
ghehadt: want als hy naer veel moeptens ontrent 300
Duytsche mylē by Westen Terra de Baccalaos was
gecomen/ ende daer Winter lage gelegen hebbende op
de hoochte van 52 grad. willende verder poogen/ is hy/
met al zijn Overheyt op't Schip/ vant Scheeps-volck
aen Land geset/ die sonder verder te willen/ t'hups ge-
comen zijn/ diens af-tekeninghen wy u hier achter by-
ghevoecht hebben/ hopende dat wy van de schepen die
nu derwaert gesonden zijn / noch verder beschept ende
tydinge van een heele doorgang sullen becomen/ waer
dooz sy souden vercrygen een eeuwighē eer ende fama/
om dat soo lange jaren soo veel machtige Lieden ende
verstandighe Piloten ghetracht hebben / om dooz een
niewwe corte wech te comen tot de rijckdommen van
Cathay/ China/ de Moluckē/ ende Peruaensche Volc-
ken. Onder welke gheweest zijn Martin Forbis her
ende Jannes Davis/ die Anno 1585/ 86/ 87/ tusschen
Terra nova ende Groenland Noordwaert opghesept
zijn tot op de 72 graden/ dan dooz't Ijs weergehouden/
zijn sy/ sonder pets gedaen te hebben dat tot haer vooz-
nemen dienstich was/ t'hups ghekeert.

De hope van dese nieu-gebonden doorgang of strate
boven Terra nova van M^r. Hudson opgedaen/ is ghe-
sterckt dooz de getuygenissen der Virginianen en Flo-
ridianen/ die vastelick affirmerē ten Noordwesten van
haer Lant een groote Zee te zijn/ daer sy schepen seggē
gesien te hebben/ gelijk de schepen van d'Engelschen.
Men leest oock by Josephus d'Alcosta int 12 capit. des
verden Boecy vant naturael van West-Indien/ dat de
Spaengiaerts meenen dat d'Engelle Capiteyn Tho-
mas Candilch van dese doorgang goede kennisse ghe-
hadt

hadt heeft: Oock seyt men dat de Spaengiaerden desen wech soecken onbekent te houden/ en dat eenige vanden haren/ comende van de conqueste der Philippinen/ dooz desen wech zijn t' hups ghecomen / daerom dat de Coning Philippus II een sterck fort heeft late rummen boven aen **Mar Vermejo** by **Westen nieu Granada**/ om te verghinderē dat onse natie ofte eenige van zijn vyandē dooz desen wech hem zijn rijkdommen/ die hy aen **Mar del Zur** met vrede besit/ niet en souden comen afhandich te makē/ sonnē ons vooz de waerheyt vertelt.

Dese wech dan/ ist datse vervolgt ghelijck die sich op doet/ sal d' onse een toepat wesen niet alleen na de **Chinen/ Molucken** oft **Peru**/ maer oock om te gaen besien wat vooz **Dolcken** aen de **Zuyd-zyde** vande **Zuyd-zee** woonen/ wat **Havenen** en wat **Waren** dat daer te vinden zijn/ daer sy aller wegen goede verberschinge vinden sullē/ t' sy dat sy gaen aen d' **Eplanden** daer oē **Bisschop van Quito** heē geweest heeft/ daer af ons gerapporteert is vā eē onser lantliedē die daer geweest heeft met dien **Bisschop**/ de welke oock veel van sulcx vertelt heeft aen den **Advocaet Barneveld**/ ende den **E. h. Bevinthebberen** van de **Oost-Indische Compagnie**/ ofte oock ist dat sy gaen aen't **valle Lant**/ daer ick u hier een discours ende vertellinge af levere/ hopēde dat sulcx sal aēgenaem wesen by alle die geerne haer traffique souden doen in't achterste der aerden/ ende oock by alle die lust hebben om den **Aerd-cloot** ende zijn **Inwoonders** hoe langhs hoe meerder te kennen/ welke kennisse ick wensche by uwe **E. te wassen** tot hare volcomenheyd/ en dat die u brenge rijkdom en onvergankelike eere.

Dwe alderolplichste Dienaer

Hessel Gerrisz van Assum.

Liefhebber der Geographie,

Copie

Lande beschrybinge der

Landen Siberia, Samoieda ende Tingoesa,

met oock de weghen int Moscobia derwaert Oost
ende Oost ten Noorden aen/ soo het daghelijchs
bereyft wordt vande Moscobiten.



Der woont een Volck in Moscobia/
die ghenaemt worden de kinderen van
Aniconij/ende zijn van Boerser afcomst/
gesproten van een Land-man Anica ge-
naet / desen Anica rijck zijnde vā Land/
woonde ontrent een Sibiere/ Witsfogda
geheerten/ de welcke inde Sibiere Dup-
na vloeyt / die 100 mylen van daer inde
witte Zee valt/ by Michael Archangel / een Slot alsoo ghe-
naemt.

Desen boorsz. Anica van/rijck zijnde/ als verhaelt is/ had-
de oock veel kinderen/ende was van God van alles wel ber-
sien/ende ten vollen gesegent/ van met groote begeerlijcheyt
geprickelt/willende geerne weten/ wat booz Landen besaten
ende betwoonden de Volckeren die jaerlijchs in Moscobia
quamen handelen met costelijcke Delsterpen ende veel andere
Waren/ oock byent van spraek/ van kleedinge/ Gods dienst/
ende manieren/ noemende haer Samoieden / ende oock veel
derley andere namen haer gebende : Dese quamen soo te Si-
biere Witsfogda jaerlijcx af-byphen met haer Coopmanschap-
pen/manghelende met de Russen ende Moscobiters inde ste-
den Sopol ende Ostinga op de Dupna/dat als doen ter tijdt
den Stapel was van als/ oock van Delsterpen. Desen Anica
van (als boozen verhaelt) was begerlijck om te weten van
waer sy quamen/ende waer haer woninghe was/ ende wel
denckende datter groote rijckdommen te halen waeren/ aen-
ghesien de schoone Delsterpen/ diese jaerlijchs brochten/groos-
te schat bedroeghen/ heeft stils wyghens alliantie ende huut-
schap

ſchap ghemaect met ſommighe deſer Volckeren / ende oock
eenighe van zyne Slaven ende knechten / tot 10 ofte 12 toe/
met haer in haer Lant gefonden/bevelende de ſelbe/datſe alle
t Landt datſe dooz-reysden / alles wel neerſtelijck beſpieden
fouden/ende oock alle haer manieren/wooninghen/leven ende
ghebaerden wel oꝛdentelijck fouden op-teekenen/ om ſo van
alles goet rapport te doen / als ſp weder t hups fouden co-
men/d welck eens gheſchiet zynde / eſt hyſe/ dieder getweeft
waren/wel ghetracteert/ ende oock goede gunſte toe-ghebrag-
ghen / van heeft haer neerſtelijck bevolen te ſwyghen / ende
oock heeft hy't neerſtelijck by hem gehouden/ ſonder pema-
daer van te vermanen / maer heeft het Jaer daer aen vol-
ghende meerder partye daer heenen gheſonden/ oock eenighe
zyner vrienden/met Coopmanſchap van klepnder werden/
als Duytſche Cramerpe/Wellen ende dierghelijcke dinghen:
deſe zyn oock met gereys/ende hebben t oock gelijck als d'an-
dere alles wel dooz-snuffelt ende doozſien/ende reysden tot de
Riviere Ohp toe/dooz vele woeyſtynen/ende verſcheyden Ri-
bieren/die daer vele zyn / ende maecten met ſommighe Sa-
mapeden aldaer groote Wuntſchap ende Alliantie/ ende ver-
namen oock dat de Pelterie daer van klepnder weerdē was/
ende dat daer rijkdommen te halen waeren : Oock ſaghenſe
dat ſp gheen ſteden en bewoonden/ maer dat ſp met troupen
ſoo by malcanderen leefden ſeer breedſamich/ende werden ge-
regeert van ſommighe de outſte onder haer ; waren oock on-
reyn in haer eten/ende leefden van't Wilt datſe vongen/geen
Cozen noch Broodt kennende/ende meeft al goede Schutters
met Bogen/de welcke ſp van taep hout maecten/ ende wa-
ren dooz gheſlepen ſteenen aen / oock ſommighe met ſcherpe
Wig-graten/daerſe t Wilt met ſchooten / dat daer als nu met
menichte was : Oock naepdenſe met Wig-graten/ghebruy-
kende Zenuen van clepne Ghedierten tot haer Draden/ende
voechden ſoo de Wellen by malcanderen/daerſe haer mede be-
deckten/ Somers t bont buyten / ende d' Winters t bont bin-
nen draghende: Oock decktenſe hare hupſen met Elants-hup-
den ende Zee-wellen/die by haer niet gheacht en waren. In
ſomma/dooz ſaghen't alles/ende quaemen met rijkdommen
van Bont weder t hups/ende hebbende Anica doen van alles
verſtaen/

verstaen/daer hy nae wenschte / soo dreef hy met zyne Wun-
sten eenighe Coopmanschappe op die Landen / eenighe jaren
langh/so dat dese Aniconij heel machtich wierden/ende hoch-
ten alomme veel Lants/soo dat haer de Lieden alomme ver-
wonderden van dese schijckelijcke rijckdommen / niet weten-
de waer sy van daen quamen : sy bouweden oock kercken in
sommighe hare Dorpen : Iae namaels houdense oock eenen
schoonen Tempel inde Stadt Osoil/op de Sibiere Witsogda
ghelegen/daer sy in woonden/ welcken Tempel bande gront
op was van claeren witten Irdum : In somma / en wisten
niet waer blyben met hare goederen.

Nu merkten sy oock wel wijselijck/dat haer t'geluck mo-
ghelijck eens den rugghe bieden soude/ghelijck ghemeynlijck
in sulcke saecken ghebeurt / siende haer alomme van vrende-
seer benijt / om haer rijckdommen wille / hoe-wel sy noyt pe-
mant eenighe spijt aendeden/ ende dachten sulcks met groote
woosfichticheyt vooz te comen/om te blyben inden graet daer
sy in waren. Nu volgende de Moscovische maniere/ls dat-
se ghemeenelijck segghen : die te Hove gheen Wunden heeft/
gheen mensch te ghelijcken is / om dat in Moscobia / die yet
begaest is/tsy met wat dat het oock soude mogē wesen/benijt
en belogen wort aen't Hof/so sy daer genen Wunt en hebben/
en sonder eenich recht oft reden onderzucht wort/ja gantsch
t'onder-ghelwoopen/daer-om sy rijck zijnde/hadden al eenen
Wunt gehad/ de welcke wel een bande meeste schen te we-
sen/ende oock was den selven genaemt Bozis Goddenoof/en
was Swager vanden Kerpser Fedor Ivanowitz/die doen re-
geerde/en Bozis wert na des Kerpers doot in zyn plaetse ver-
cozen/als A'sch Kerpser/ghelijck breeder verhaelt wort inde
hedendaechse beschryppinghe der Moscovischer Oorloghen.

So hebbense dan gebacht desen Bozis alles te openbaren/
doende hē eerst eenige geschencken/ghelijck sy gewoon waren/
en baden hē hy haer eens verhooren wilde / als hebbende een
sake t'openbaren/die't Rijcke veel profyteren soude. Bozis hier
nae gauw luysterende / heeft haer veel meer minnelijckheydt
bewesen/als hy te voozen wel hadde gebaen/ende doense hem
alles verhaelt hadde van dese ondersoekingē der Samopet-
sche ende Siberische Landen/ook watse daer gemerct en ge-
sien

sien hadden/ende oock wat rijckdommen het Rijke daer aen
ghenieten soude comen / ende hem voorts alles dooz leggen-
de/ behalven datse hem niet en openbaerden / hoe heymelijck
datse daer mede om-ghegaen waeren; oock datse haer eerst
machrich rijck ghemaecht hadden/ dit swegghense: niettemin
begoft Bozis te bzanden van begeerlijckheyt / ende wilde dit
ondersoeken: sae heminde haer als zijn eyghen kinderen: sa
verhief haer / ghebende haer byse Zieken upt des Kiepers
naem / datse mochten sonder teghens-spreken haere Landen
diese besaten/ eeuwelijck ende erfelijck ghebzupchen/nae ha-
ren wil ende belieste / sonder eenighe schattinghe daer van te
gheben / nu noch naemaels: Hy lietse oock in zijn siebe voe-
ren/als sy by Winter-daghe in Moscou waren/wesende een
groote genade by den Moscoviten/principelijck by so mach-
tighen Dooft als Bozis was/een die't gantsche Land regeer-
de.

Bozis dit wel bedacht hebbende / heeftet den Kieper alles
ontdeckt/die't seer lief was/ en Bozis daer dooz noch meer eer-
de / ende gaf hem daer in te doen t'ghene hem belieben soude.
Bozis hier op niet slapende/ heeft eenighe Capiteynen ende
sommighe arme Edel-lieden/ende die hy gonstich was / daer
toe ghebzupcht/bevelende haer te trecken met de ghene die de
Aniconij haer met gheben souden/en kleeden haer oock coste-
lijck als Ambassaten/haer oock met-gevende eenich krijghs-
volck/ende oock geschencken van kleender weerden/ om aen
den Volcken te schencken / daerse souden comen / ende beval
haer datse alle Passagien/Rivieren/Boschagien ende plaets-
sen wel op-teekenen souden / oock de namen vande selve/ op
datse wisten alle goet rappoort daer van te doen/als sy souden
weeder-comen: ende beval haer oock minlijck te handelen/met
de Volckeren bequaem om te gaen / een bequaeme plaets te
bespieren/omme naemaels/soo't mogelijck waere/daer eenige
Sterchte oft Castelen te maken / ende datse immers eenighe
vande Lieden soude maken in Mosco te brengen/soo't eenig-
sins mogelijck ware: Ende alsoo zijn sy upt Mosco getroc-
ken/wel ghemaecht van cleederen/gheweer ende gheld/ oock
gheschencken/en quamen tot Witsogda / by de Aniconij / die
oock Volck toe-maechten om met haer te trecken; oock veel
kinderen

kinde ren ende vanden van haer trocken mede daer henen.

Daer ghecomen zijnde/hebbense gedaen nae dat haer was
bevolen/ende hebben den volcke aldaer groote vryndtschap
betwisen/onde erfsoeckende neerstelijck wie by haer de gesinsse
waren/ende hebben die cere aen gedaen / ende schonken haer
veel dingen van kleynder weeden/die by haer seer rijckelijck
ende costelijck scheenen te wesen: jae verbepde haer met groo-
te suppen en roepen/ballende te voete voo? de gene die't haer
gaben/siende de selve soo costelijck ghecleedt zijnde/t'selbe on-
ghewent te sien / en meynden dattet Goden waeren : Maer
also de Moscoviten voo? Cael-mannen spraken/t'welck Za-
moieden waren/ die eenighe Jaeren hadden ghewoont by de
Moscovische Boeren op Dorpen/ende alsoo de sprake geleert
hadden/gaben haer te kennen van haeren Keyser/segghende
de selve by nae eenen aertschen God te zijn : jae wel gheheel/
veel dinghen aenroerende/ die dese arme menschen bewogen/
om sulcks wenshende te sien/sp oock niet beter wenshende/
namen't terstont aen: jae noch daer by seydense/datse eenighe
Moscoviters by haer soo langhe in ostagie wilden laten/ en-
de oock om de sprake te leeren / soo datse veel Liedden met dus-
danighe manieren op dese yde bande Sibiere Obp aen haer
yde cregghen/ die haer den Moscovischen Keyser onderwier-
pen/ende lieten haer oock terstont vande Moscoviten tere-
ren/belobende saerlijcks den Moscovischen Keyche te geven/
peghelijck mensche/jae tot den kinderen toe/die maer den bo-
ghe en begonden te hanteren / een paer Sabel-vellen / die by
haer van kleynder werden waeren : maer by den Moscovi-
ten voo? een sulweel ghehouden/en beloofden t'selue te gheben
in handen vanden ghenen die dat t'ontfanghen besteldt sou-
worden/t'welck oock ten vollen geschach: Ende voozts troc-
ken sp ober de Sibiere Obp wel 200 mylen voo?t Landt hee-
nen/siende veel seltfame Gedierten/schoone Fonteynen/ frap
Crupden ende Bosschagien/ oock veelderley Samopeden/ de
sommighe op Elanden rydende/ sommighe op sleden sitten-
de/die van Aen ghetrocken werden/de sommighe van Pon-
den/die soo snel liepen als Werten/in somma sagen vele daer-
se haer van verwonderden/ende teechenden oock alles oden-
telijck op/om naemael's goet bescheet te brengen / en quamen
soo

soo wederomme /
nemende / ende
om de spzake
van alles goe
cheedt bzachten aenden voozsz. Boris / ende
Boris aen den Keeser / ende saghen met groot verwonderen
de Samoyeden aen / die sy met ghebzacht hadden / de selbe be-
velende te schieten / t welck soo fier van haer gheschach / dat
tet gheen mensche soude willen gheloooven : Want een pen-
ningcken cleender dan een halben stupber / settense in eenen
Boorn / ende ginghen daer soo wijt van / datse nauwelijck
t'permincken / oft effen in't ghesicht conden hebben / ende
treften t selbe so menichmael / als sy de pyle daer na schoten /
sonder eens te missen / t welck velen dede verwonderen.

Ten anderen zijden / saghen dese wilde lieben t leuen der
menschen in Mosco met groote verwonderinghe aen / oock
der Stadts manieren / ende meer dierghelijcke dingen : Daer
met verschrickinghe aensaghense den Keeser / zijnde soo coste-
lyck gecleet / sittende so te Waerde / oft batende so in een Coets
van veel peerden getrocken / costelijck verciert / omringt met
mennichte van groote Weeren / seer costelijck verciert / en sa-
ghen oock seer nae alle t'krijchs volck die met de roers soo al
in roode rocken om den troep liepen / zijnde altydts als den
Keeser upt-reedt / omtrent vier-honderdt schutten by hem
Oock hoordeuse met verwonderinghe aen t'gheluyt der cloe-
ken / die met menichte in Mosco zijn / oock saghense met ver-
wonderinghe alle de costelijcke winckels in Mosco / ende al-
le heerlijckheyt aldaer / in somma / sy meynden datse in der
Goden thoon waren gheraecht / ende wenschten alreede te
zijn by haer mede-broederen / om haer dit alles te vercondi-
ghen / noemende haer salich te zijn / sulcken Hoofst te moghen
obedieren / als den Keeser / die se meynden eenen Godt te zijn /
oock smaecte haer de spijs wel / die haer in Mosco was t'e-
ten ghegheven / wel proebende datse haer beter smaecte dan
rauw beesten in haer landt / oft brooghen visch.

In somma hebben den Keeser beloofst hem vooz Weere aen
te nemen / ende beloofden oock hare mede-broederen / verre en
by te beweghen : Ende voozts baden sy den Keeser / dat hy
haer de genade doen wilde / ende seynden haer Gouverneur
die

die haer soudē regieren / ende diese de hoop-verhaelde schat-
tinghen mochten in handen leveren: aengaende van haer af-
goderie / daer en werdt niet af verhaelt / maer bleef soo naer
haer ghewoonte/ dan gheloobe wel dat t'Christen Gheloobe
daer haest gheplant soude worden / waert datter eenighe be-
quame Leeraers waren / en gheloobe metter tijdt t'selbe wel
in't werck ghestelt soude werden/ waert dat sp niet besich en
waren/ met dese swaere Oorloghen/daer sp met beladen zijn.

Zijnde dit alles gheschiet als boven verhaelt is / so zijn de
kinderen Aniconij seer verheben/ en werdt haer alomme vele
byzbept gegeven/ en oock bebel ober eenige plaetsen/ ontrent
hare Landen gelegen/ die vele en groot zijn: Ja hebben lant/
hondert mijlen van malcanderen/ hier en daer op de Sibieren
Quina/ Witsogda/ ende Soehna / so datse rijk ende alomme
vol zijn/ ende worden noch daghelijcx by haer eere behouden.

En wert in Moscou gheraedt slaecht datmen herwaert/
langs en ontrent de Sibiere Obi/ inde blache velden/ sterck-
ten en plaetsen upt der naturen daer toe soeckende/ Castelen
moest maken / ende met crijchx volck besetten/ en diende oock
eenen generalen Gouverneur aldaer/ om de Landen allengs-
kens wijder ende wijder te versoecken/ en tselbe also te incoz-
poreren/ d'welck alles gheschiet is/ ende eerst zijn aldaer ghe-
bouwt getworden eenige Casteelen van groote balcken/ upten
bosschen aldaer/ ende die met aerde gebult/ ende so met solda-
ten beset/ oock werter dagelijcx veel volcx henen gesonden/ so
datter op sommige plaetsen/ metter tijt heele gemeenten wa-
ren/ vermengelt met Polen/ Carters/ Russchen/ ende andere
Natiën.

Want alle ballingen/ ende die moorders/ verraders en die-
ven waren/ en allerley schupm van mensche/ die de doot ver-
dient haddē/ wierden daer henen verbannē/ de sommige daer
een tijt lanc gebangen gehoudē/ de sommige beholē te woo-
nen/ na dat hare misdæet groot was/ ende wierdē so allengs-
kens groote steden van veel volckē/ dese Casteelen en groote
ghemeenten/ nu wel een Conincrijk besonder ghelijckende/
want naemaels veel arme lieden daer henen trocken/ om
datse aldaer veel byzdom hadden / ende Landt om niet: En
dese Landt-doutwe werdt Siberia ghenaeemt / ende oock
werter

werter een Stadt gebouwt/diemen Siber noemde/ ende doe-
men in't eerste in Mosco hoorde vanden naem Siberia/ grus-
welken de hoofdaders in Mosco daer voor/ ghelijck int eerst
t'Amsterdam die't weerdich gheweest zijn voor het Tucht-
huss verschickten. Want men sontse terstont na Sibirdam.
Nu ist so ghemeen dattet niet meer gheacht en wert/ maer de
Herren en Edelen in Mosco zijnde in s' Keysers onghenade
verhallen/ zijnder noch wel banghe voor/ van die woorden der
sontijds voor een tijt lanck gesonden/ met Vrouw' ende kin-
deren/ ende wort haer daer eenich goubernement bevolen/ tot
dat den toorne des Groot-keisers ghest uit is/ als dan worden
se weder in Mosco onthoden.

Om nu te weten den wech upt Moscobia tot daer toe / sal
ick verbolghens/ nae vermogen/ verhalen/ als hebbende niet
meer connen becomen/ ende dat noch met groote moeyte ende
vzantschap/ hebbende te Hobe sommighe vzunden in Mosco/
doen ick daer woonde/ die my groote sonste toe-vroegen/ ende
my t'selbe gaven/ alsoo ick lange aenhielt/ eer zijt my dorsten
gheven/ en hadden noch upt-ghecomen by tyde van Vrede in
Mosco/ t'soude haren hals ghekost hebben de ghene die't my
gaven/soodanich ist Moscobisch Volck: Want sy en moghen
niet lyden dat de secreten van haer Land ontdeckt worden.

Een

Een cozt verhael van de Wegen ende Rivieren upt Moscobia

Goltwaerts en Golt ten Noorden aen te Landewaert/
soo het nu alreede daghelijcks bereyft wort vanden Mosco-
viten ; Oock de namen der Steden aldaer vanden Moscovi-
ten ghebouwt / met des selven Gouverneur oock beset/
die dat Landt daer al-omme bewoont / op-soecken
ende in-nemen lart ; sae by nae tot in groot
Cartarien toe heeft laten besoecken.



Witfogda Soil/ van daer de Aniconij
woonen/repfen sy de Riviere opwaert/ tot dat-
se comen by een Stedeken vande Moscoviten
bewoont/ datmen Jabinisco noemt/ ende is 17
dach-repfens vande Stadt Soil/ de Riviere op-
waert/ dooz Rivieren en Bosfchen repfende/ en-
de valt dese Riviere Witfogda upt het gheberchte Joegoria
ghenaemt/ de welcke strecken upt Cartarien van't Zuiden/
tot by nae de Zee nae't Noorden ; wt de selve geberchten valt
oock de Riviere Petsioza / die inde Zee valt / op dese 3de
Waggats.

Van Jabinisco/ drie Weecken repfens/ comense in een Ri-
viere die se Re-em noemen/ of Stom op Duysch/ om haeren
stillen loopp wille tusschen den Bosfchen : Zoo ontrent vijf
daghen met Schuyten ofte Vlotten gereyft hebbende in dese
Riviere Re-em/ so moetense t' goet een myle ober Land voe-
ren/ want desen Re-em loopt eenen anderen cours als sy rep-
fen moeten/ so datse om der coztheit wille ober Lant een my-
le weeghs repfen / en comen soo in een Riviere diese Wijsfira
noemen/ en dese Riviere valt upt Steen-clippen/ die de Mos-
coviten Camena noemen / ende ligghen oock in't gheberchte
Joegoria/ ende repfen soo met de Riviere nederwaerts 9 da-
ghen langh / ende comen dan by een Stedeken datse noemen
Soil Camscop / en is vanden Moscoviten ghebouwt tot een
rust-plaetse dooz de repfende Rieden / want sy van hier moe-
ten

ten voorder te Lande reysen/ende de voornoemde loopt voorts
haeren cours/ende valt ten lesten inde Sibiere Cam/welcke
Cam loopt onder de Stadt Siatka in Moscobia/ende op-
dicht haer inde groote Sibier: Aha/ of Volga/ die in Maer
Caspium bloeyt met 70 in-ganghen/ alles ghehoort van per-
soonen die't ghesien ende ghesocht hebben.

De Soil Camscop berust hebbende/ soo zijnder vele Peer-
den metter tydt al op ghebocht/ende is oock alreede wel be-
woont ende t'Landt rond-om met Dozpen ende Dee wel ver-
sien/al meest Russen en Tartars zijnde/ soo nemen se haer ba-
gagie op Peerden/ ende reysen van daer meest over geberch-
te vol Dennen/ Dijnboomen/ oock ander seltseme Boomen/
ende reysen dwers over een Sibiere in het gheberchte Sopba
ghenoemt/daer nae noch over eene diese Coosna noemen/loo-
pende beyde nae het Noorden. Dit gheberchte wort by haer
in drien gedeelte/ende is een heel ander Lant als daer sy up-
comen/schoonder Bosschen/baster van hout/ ende oock veel
verschapden Crupden daer wassende/ ende wort twee dach-
reysens langh ghenaemt Coogvinscop Camen; noch ander
twee dach-reysens wortet ghenaemt Cirginscop-Camen; daer
nae vier dach-reysens langh is Dobbinscop Camen/ende co-
men dan tot een Stadt ghenaemt Vergateria: Dese drie vooz-
noemde woestynen wordē meest besocht van wilde Tartars
ende Samoyeden/ die niet en doen van alle kostelyck wildt
vanghen vooz den Moscoviter: Dat gheberchte Dobbinscop
Camen is t'hoochste ende op veel plaetsen met sneeu bedeckt
ende wolcken/ende t'selbe is seer moepelyck om reysen/maer
t'valt so allengskens seer leeghe.

Comende tot Vergateria voornoet/moetense hier wachten
tot in't Voort-jaer/wat daer is een Sibiere Coera die't heele
Jaer aldaer ondiep is/ om datse daer eerst haren oorspronck
heeft/maer in't Voort-jaer wortse gantsch diep vanden sneeu
des gheberchte aldaer/ende reysen dan alsoo met booten ende
schuyten voorder.

Dese Stadt Vergateria is d'eerste Stadt in't Lant Sybe-
ria/ende wiert eerst ghebouwt over 21 Jaeren/ met meer an-
dere Steden al-daer ontrent/ende is oock wel bewoont/oock
bouwense laudt ghelyck men in Moscobia doet.

Oock

Oock isſer eenen Gouverneur al-daer / die alle Woor-
ren menichte van Probianden ende Coopen ſendt al-omme
woor die Sibieren inden gantschen Syberischen Lande / in
alle Casteelen ende plaetsen daer Soldaten ende Krijghs-
volck is : Oock ober de Obp in allen Forſten ende plaetsen
aen't Moscovisch Volck / want sy aldaer niet en bouwē noch
ter tydt / ende de Samopeden leven van het Wilde als ver-
haelt is.

Nu dese woor-schreben Sibiere Coera af-dryvende / co-
menſe naer vyf daghen in een Stadt / Taphanim ghenaeamt/
oock ober twee Jaeren gheboutwt / ende met Volck ghe-
plant.

Tot Taphanim comende / reysenſe woorder inde selve Coe-
ra/ende twee daghen gherepſt hebbende/begint haer dese Si-
biere ſeer kromme te draepen/ ſoo datſe haer dickmaels moe-
ten overſetten inde selve Sibiere ober Landt / om de rechte
te hebben/ende om der cothent wille.

Ende nu woonen hier altydt Tartren ende Samopeden/
die daer omrent Deē houden/daer sy van leven : Oock hou-
wenſe Booten.

Ende ten leſten van dese Sibiere Coera comenſe in een
groote Sibiere Tabab / zynde by naer twee hondert mylen
van Vergateria / maer sy reysen tot Cinnen toe / een Stadt
vol Volcks / oock vande ſelbighe woor-verhaelde gheboutwt/
dan vele reysen ooc wel van Taphanim met ſledē indē Win-
ter tot Cinnen in twaelf daghen tyds / ende hier gheſchiedt
nu grooten handel van Pelterpen met den Moscoviten / te-
ghen de Tartren ende Samopeden/ende dese plaetſe is goede
woor de ghene die maer een half Jaer upt en wil zyn : Maer
vele ſaecten't wyder / ſae tot verre ober die Sibiere Obp/ ſoo
nae t Ooſten als nae't Zuyden.

Van Cinnen comen tot Tobolſca / het Hoofst der Sybe-
riſche Steden / ende al-daer is den Stoel Syberia / ende den
opperſten Viceroy vande Moscoviten/ende daer moeten al-
le Steden haere ſchatttinghen Jaerlijchs brenghen / ſoo wel
van d'ander zyde de Obp / als op dese zyde / ende wordt daer
oock verſamelt/ende ſoo met ghelepde Jaerlijchs met Caſae-
ken en Krijgs-volck nae Mosco geſonden/ē hier wort oock
C 2 strenghe

strenghe recht ghehouden. En moeten oock alle Gouverneurs in Samoyeda en Siberia desin ghebieren. Oock gheschiet daer grooten handel in alle dinghen / uyt Moscobia daer ghebracht: Oock comender Carteren uyt het Zupden/heel wijt uyt Tartaria / ende veel verscheyden Volcken / die daer allens hens meer ende meer comen/ nae dat de fame van dit Land wyder ende wyder streckt/ en is al vast profijt voor de Moscobiten/die't met vreden son geincorporceert heeft/ dat hy niet en hoeft te vreesen/soo seer zynse den Moscobiten toegedaen/ende oock zynnder alomne Hercken/ wilde God dat den wydeden Spaengiaert America in plaetse van zyne onmenschelycke tyrannie/met sulcken vrede in gheregghen hadde/soo mocht men hem noch eenichsins t'selve gunnen / want men veel meer van sulchs met vryntschap sal comen vercryghen/ghehijck ick t'selve ghemerckt heb / en noch daghelijcks vanden Moscobiten hoope en aemmercke/dan met wydede tyrannie oft ghelwelt/etc.

Dese voornoemde Stadt Tobolsca leydt op de groote Sibiere Pzits ghenaemt/die seer sterck valt uyt den Zupden/ende loopt wel soo snel als de Donouo doet/ende valt inde Sibiere Obp/ende sy schijnt met Obp uyt een geweste te comen; aē d'ander zyde de Stadt loopt de Sibiere Tobol voornoemt/daer de Stadt de naem af heeft.

Inde Sibiere Tobol comt een vallende Sibiere / die recht uyt het Noorden uyt het gheberchte by den Zee-cant schijnt te vallen/ende woxt vanden wiliden geheeten Cassa/en op de selve Sibiere hebben de Moscobiten nu onlancx een Stadt gebouwt/Dohem genaemt/ende hebben deselve beset met allerlei volck uyt de Sibierische Steden / en dat om oorsaecke datter soo schoone Landbouw omtrent is/ oock schoone Boschagien zynde vol wilt / van Lappaerden/ossen/ossen/Swerte / oock Sabels en Waters: En dese Stadt leyt twee weken reysens van Tobolsca / nooytwaert de Sibiere Pzits/daer van verhaelt is/loopt oock inde Obp/twee weken reysens van Tobolsca: Ende op de Mont was eertijts oock een Stadt gebouwt/die ghenaemt was Olscop-gozot/maer is naemaels dooyt bevel des Gouverneurs in Sibirien gherupmt/niet segghende waerom: Ick dencke t'is geweest om de

de konde/oft or: datse na haer meyninge/ te na den Zee-rant
stondt / vzeefende datter eenich overval ofte veranderinghe
mocht gheschieden: Ende also ynt de groote Sibiere Obp een
groot water loopt/omhangende een groot deel Lants/ gelijc
eenen arm/en valt t'selue so weder inde Obp/maecht soo een
groot Eplandt / en hebben op dit Eplandt weder een ander
Stadt ghebouwt/ in plaetse vande gherupneerde / ende heb-
bense Zergolt gheheeten/zijnde ontrent 30 mplen opwaerder
als d'ander ghestaen hadde.

En als sy van daer dooz de Sibiere opwaerts repsen/ghe-
bruyckense weynich zepl op hare Booten/t'sy om datter weyn-
ich Wint is/ of om t'hooghe Lants wille / hoe-wel de Obp
alsints groot ende vzeedt is/maer trecken de Booten op/ghe-
lijckse meest in alle plaetsen dooz de Sibieren in Moscobien
repfen/ en repfen van Zergolt ontrent 200 mplen opwaerts/
en comen dan tot een Casteel/ghenoemt Korinscop/ dat ober
13 Jaeren ghebouwt wierdt / als den grooten Gouverneur
Volck ynt Sibieren sant/ om Landen op te soecken/bequaem
zijnde dooz menschen / ende om steden te bouwen / en hebben
doen alsoo daer een Casteel ghebouwt / daer eenich heijghs-
volck op is/ een playsante/ ghesonde ende warme plaetse/ en
seer vrychtbaer / daer oock veel frap Ghedierte ende Ghebe-
ghelte is: Het leyt in't Zuyd-oosten/ ende is naemaels oock
een Ghemeente gheworden/en haer wiert bevolen noch wy-
der en wyder/nae de warmte opwaert/ t'Landt te bespieden/
maer haer is altydt bevolen met Vyntschap te handelen/en-
de den Volcke vyndelijck te tracteren / diese souden ontmoe-
ten/ oft binden / om soo wyder ende wyder Volck te hebben.
Wisse nu met troepen te Lande-waert in repfden / tot ober de
400 mpleit/saghense alomme schoone Landbouw/ maer geen
menschen/maer al woest Landt.

Dan alsoose by de 200 mplen quamen dooz de Sibiere Obp
op-repfende/hebben (nu geliden 10 jaren) eene schoone play-
sante Landbouw ghebonden / oock seer warm / sonder datter
eenighe onbequaemheyt was/ende oock weynich Wint/ of
by nae gheen/en sy daerom weder in Siberia ghecomen zyn-
de/hebben ver/o: recht gheweest t'selue inder Mosco te ont-
bieden/ende regerdt daer den Bozys Goddenoof / de welc-

ke de saecke seer behertichde/ende bebal oock terstont dat den
Gouverneur upt Siberia daer volck henen soude senden/om
daer een Stadt te laten bouwen / het welck gheschiede / ende
daer is een schoon Casteel gemaecht / met noch ernighe hup-
sen/so dattet nu een schoone Stadt is/ ende wort Toom ghe-
naemt/om datse namaels ghehoort hebben/datter mennichte
Tartaren op deselve plaetse ghewoont hebben / ende soo sou-
de die Stadt van den Tartaren / soo den naem ontfanghen
hebben / om haer plapsancp wille / ende dese Tartaren had-
den eenen Coninck onder haer / die Altijn ghenaeint was/
ende soo wordt dese Stadt dickmaels noch besponghen van
diversche volkeren die haer derwaerts in selbt onthouden/
dan nu isse soo machtich/dattet metter tijt oock wel een cleyn
Coninckrijck mocht worden.

Nu tusschen dit Casteel Korinscop/ende dese Stadt Toom
en Sibiriën vindense noch daghelijcks te Lande-waert veel
diversche Volkeren / die haer Ostachij noemen / die nu
oock al metten Moscoviten/Tartaren / ende Samopeten in
Siberia haer vereenighen / ende met vrientschappe hande-
len / brenghende sommighe oock Goudt ende andere din-
ghen/ende hebben onder haer veel Coninghen/zijnde die ghe-
lijck de Indianen / te weten / de clempe die in Oost-Indien
woonen / ende niet de groote : In somma de Moscoviten
comen soo wijdt dat Quartier upt / dattet te verwonde-
ren is.

Oock zijnder veel Casteelen en Stedekens tusschen de
Kibiere Obp ende Pzips/ dewelcke in de selvetijt / oft wep-
nich daer nae ghebouwt wierden / als Tobolsca ghebouwt
wierdt/ende zijn nu oock gantsch rijck / zijnde ghemengt met
Moscoviten / Tartaren ende Samopeden / die tamme zijn/
ende worden deselve Steden ghenaeint Tara / omtrent welc-
ke plaetse / die Kibieren Obp ende Pzips / thien dach reysen
van malsanderen zijn : oock een Stadt die Joggoet genaemt
is/ ende die is ghetimmeret ober vierthien ofte vijfthien ja-
ren/ oock Besou / ende Mangansoisicopgozad / ende ligghen
dese voornoemde Steden opwaert naer het Supden / maer
op de West-zijde der Kibiere Obp/ soeken de Inwoonders
noch daghelijck wijder en wijder te comen, Derwaert op dese
zijde

zijde de Obp/ ligghen de Steden Tobolska/ Sibier/ Beresai/
ende meer andere op verscheypden Ribiëren ligghende/ ende
woot noch daghelijck meer gheboutwt.

Maer de Steden Narim ende Toom / ligghen op d'ander
zijde de Ribiëre Obp: Hier ghebruycken de lieden veel Aen
in haer steden/ oock snelle honden/ die sy veele met visch spijs-
sen/daerse na haer oordeel seer sterck van worden zijnde ghe-
bruycken Koch: Maer Jozgoet booz-verhaelt licht in de
Obp op een Eplandt.

Hi van Narim op-waert na het Oosten/ de Ribiëre ghe-
naemt Telt / daer hebbense oock een Casteel gheboutwt ende
noemen t'selbe Comgofftop/en besettent oock met volck: Van
dit Casteelken en Narim/ zijns dooz t'bevel des Siberi-
schen Gouverneurs / ober seiven jaren gheleden / ghesonden
met sieden en Deerden recht nae het Oosten / om aldaer te
soecken ofter eenighe onbekende Volcheren haer onthiel-
den / ende reysden wel ontrent thien weeren lanck / recht
Oostwaert dooz groote woestijnen/ bindende alomme schoo-
ne Landbouw/ oock schoone boomen/ende veel diversche Ri-
bieren: maer ontrent de tijdt boozsz. ghereyst hebbende/heb-
bense op den velden eenighe hutten ghesien / bindende oock
veel vergaderinghe van menschen/ van alsoo sy Samopeden
ende Carters tot Leydt-lieden hadden / die oock moghe-
lijck de weghen wel dooz-loopen hadden/en warense niet be-
schroomt.

Maer comende ontrent de menschen bewesen haer groote
eerbiedinge ende cregen de Samopeden ende Carters so veel
van haer te verstaen/ datse haer selven met de name Tingo-
sz noemden / en woonden al langhs de groote Ribiëre diese
Jenissea noemden/ en wesen haer te spijzen upt het Supd-
Oost/dan wisten haer begin niet/en was de Ribiëre grooter
dan de Obp/oock hadden dese lieden groote croppen onder de
hinne klokkende met haer spraech als de Kalkoetten/t'scheem
dat de Samopeden haer spake in veel verstonden/ ende sy de
Samopetsse spake niet heel ongelijc en was/maer daer naer
seer helde.

Dese Ribiëre Jenissea / veel grooter zijnde dan de Obp/
heeft aende Oost-zijde groote gheberchten / daer onder oock
Wper:

Over-berghen zijn / die Swevel ofte Solfpher upt-werpen:
Maer op dese 3^{de} naer het Westen daer ist leeghe schoone
Landonuwe / seer playsant van alderley Crupden / Doomen/
lieffelijke Bloemen/ende diverse byemde Duchten: Oock
heel seltsaem Gheboghelte/het welcke leeghe Land woijt wel
by de 70 mylen weeghs ober-loopen inde Lenten bande Ai-
viere Jemiscea/eben/(nae wy verstaen) ghelyck de Ryl in E-
gypten doet/ende dese Tingoesp dit wetende/onthouden haer
ober d'ander 3^{de} soo lange op de gheberghen/ tot dat de Ai-
viere valt/ende comen dan weder in dese schoone leeghe Lan-
den met alle haer Vee.

Dese Tingoesp was minnelijck Volck/ende onderworpen
haer oock den Gouverneurs die de Samopeden regheerden/
ende dit al dooz de Samopeden haer daer toe beweghende/
en noemden die by nae Goden te zijn. Men conde niet mere-
ken wat Gods-diensten dese Lieden hadden/ noch men heeft
het noyt comen vernemen/alsoo dooz onachtsaemheyt van
de Moscoviten alle dinghen ten nausten niet bespiet en woijt.

Ten verwondert my oock gantsch niet/ dat jaerlijc Wap-
gats so verstoppt is met ijs in't Noorden/aenghesien de groo-
te Sibieren Oby ende Jemiscea soo schrikelijck veel ijs upt-
spouwen/ende noch meer ontallijcke andere Sibieren/ diens
namen men niet en weet/de welcke soo ontallijcke dichte van
ijs uptwerpen/dattet onghelooflijck is/ want in't Voor-jaer
bybet ijs omtrent den Zee-cant somtijds heel Bosschen met
hem wech/van weghen zijn dichte ende menichte/waer dooz
comt datmen aende stranden van Wapgats so veel Hout al-
lesins siet aenghedreven ligghen: Oock zijnde in de engde by
nova Zembla de uperste kouden/soo en ist niet wonder dat-
tet daer op-hoopt dooz de enghde/ende oock noch vliest/ ende
soo dicht in malcanderen sich settet / tot dat het de dichte van
60 of ten minsten 50 vademen krijght/ghelijck dit Jaer heb-
ben af-ghemeten die met een cleyn schipken daer weder-om
waren van Isaac le Maire uptghesonden/ die my daer oock
geerne heen hadde ghehad / maer sloech het af/want ick be-
wysen wil datmender niet dooz en can/en altnits vergeefs sal
wesen wat sy doen/oft moesten't anders aenlegghen.

Sy hebben oock ober dese Aiviere wyder reyse aenghenom-
men/

men/maer hielent recht int Oosten/ wepmich dozbenbe nae't
Supden wenden / en hadden eenighe van dese Tingoese met
haer/ van de welcke sy verston den/ datter Supdt-waert veel
volckeren die haer bycemt waren / woonden / ende oock Co-
ninghen nae dat sy verstaen konden / onder haer hadden / die
dickmaels teghen malcanderen oorlogden.

Dan niemant vernomen hebbende/ zijns wederom gheco-
men nae eenighe dach reysens / maer hebben de Tingoese be-
bolen wijder te soecken/ die t haer beloofden/ en oock vriendt-
schap ende aliantie met haer maechten/ latende eenige Mos-
coviten/ gheallieerde Samopeden ende Tartaren by haer/ en
gaven haer ooc eenighe gheschencken: Dan t volghende jaer
sonden de Tingoese volck van haer zijde / Oost-waert op/
noch verder dan sy te vozen gheweest waren / en trocken met
grootte mennichte daer henen / en hebben ten lesten noch een
grootte Sibiere vernomen/ dan niet wel so heet als Yenisea
haer Sibiere/maer wel soo snel loopende/ en daer eenighe da-
ghen langh gheloopen hebbende / ten lesten noch eenighe lie-
den ghesien/ die sy achterhaelden / en sommighe ghebanghen
creghen/maer konden haer niet verstaen/ dan door wijzen en-
de bedien hebbense soo veel van haer ghehoort / dat aen d'an-
der zijde dickmaels ghedonder was/ seggende: Om-om/ oock
datter menichte van ghetier ende gherupsch was van men-
schen/ en wesen op die Sibiere/ en seiden Desida/ daer upt de
Tingoese ende Tartars besloten dat sy de Sibiere soo noem-
den/ en upt de woorden/ Om-om/ besloten de Moscoviten na-
maels / dat het ghesupdt van Clocken moeste wesen / en we-
der vertreckende/ namense eenighe van dese lieden mede/ dan
sturben al onder wegghen/ t zy van bangicheydt oft hreese/ oft
veranderinge des Lochts/ daer de Tingoese/ Samopeden/ en
die met haer waren/ seer droevich om waren/ want wederom
comende / seiden datter cloecke lieden waren / wel ghestelt/
cleyn ooghen hebbende/ ende platte aensichten / byzyn zynde
upt den gheelen.

De Moscoviten in Siberia dit alles ghehoort hebbende
vande Samopeden / die upt Tingoese-land in Siberia qua-
men / waren seer begheerich om noch wijder te soecken / be-
gheerende volck van den Gouverneur / die haer t selbe ver-
gonde

gonde/ oock selfs veel krijghs-lieden met sendende / met be-
 vel alles wel te doozsij/ oock Tingoefen met te nemen/en Sa-
 mopeden/oock Carters/ende zijn so ontrent 700 mannen hee-
 nen ghetrocken/ ober de Sibiere Obp / dooz der Samopeden
 ende Tingoefen Land/ ober de groote Sibiere Jenesia/ende
 zijn soo boozder ende boozder gherepft / hebbende tot booz-
 ganghers Tingoefen/die haer den wegh booz-draefden / ha-
 re spys veerbich onder-weghen vanghende/soo Voghels als
 Aken/ Gepten ende ander vromde Dieren / en bonghen oock
 Wiffchen/als t Landt booz reghen zijnde met veel schoone Si-
 biern / ende zijn oock tot de booznoemde Sibiere Pesida ge-
 comen/ ende hebben by de selve hutten op-gheset / ende daer
 eenen tijdt-lanck ghelegghen / tot het booz-faer toe datse die
 Sibiere open sien wouden-/ ende t was by naer in het booz-
 jaer alse daer quamen : maer ober die Sibiere en dozsten sy
 niet comen / als boozende dat haer te boozen ghesepde was/
 ende verstonen/dattet ghelupdt van Clocken was : als den
 Windt van ober de Sibiere quam/hoozdense oock dickmaels
 ghedzeun van Wolck en Jeerden / ende saghen oock eenighe
 seplen somtijds/doch weynich/ die af-liepen / nae haer me-
 ninghe/de Sibiere onderwaert/ende seplen naemaels dat de
 zeplen vier-tant waren / ghelijck ick dencke de seplen in In-
 dien zijn ; maer gheen menschen vernomen hebbende aen die
 yde daerse waeren/bleven daer eenighen tijdt / ende bevon-
 den oock dat de Sibiere heel hooghe werdt in't booz-faer/
 dan weynich te achten / naedemael t Landt aen beyde yden
 hooghe was : Paer herte verheuchde in't aensien vande seer
 schoone Landouwe/zijnde in May ende Jyul. Oock sagen-
 se veel rariteyt van Crupden/Bloemen/ Wuchten / ende sel-
 same Boomen/ Dieren ende vromde Voghelen : Maer alsoo
 de Moscoviters daer niet curieus en zijn/achtent selve niet/
 soeckende maer profijt aen allen yden want het zijn een deel
 plompe heele menschen.

Ende soo inde Somer zijns wederom ghccomen/ repfende
 langhsaem : Want het was inden Verbst als sy in Siberia
 quaemen / ende verkondichden alles watse daer ghesien
 ende gbehoopt hadden/ende confirmeerden t selve met haeren
 Ede.

Alle dese voornoemde dinghen te Hobe inder Mosco ver:
adverteert zijnde / hebben den Keiser Boris ende alle andere
grooten Heeren haer daer over seer verwondert / met pberighe
begheerte ontfceercken zijnde / omme dit alles ten nuttosten te
doen soecten / mende t volghende Jaer daer Annassadeurs
heenen ghesonden te hebben met vele gheschencken / de welc:
ke mede ghenomen soudon hebben Cartren / Samopeden en:
de Tingoefen / om te trecken over de Sibiere Persida / ende
te vernemen wat daer was / ende oock alliantie te maccken
met den Coninghen ende Volckeren al-daer / soo sy daer pe:
manden bonden : Daer oock bevel ghebende / alles sijn op:
dientelick te versien ende doozien / ende op te teekenen /
want sy condon niet vergheten van datse der Clocken ghe:
lupt ghehoort hadden : Maer dit is alles naeghebleven / als
doen beginnende in Moscobia dese troubel ende Inlandtsche
Oorlogen / als inde beschypinge des selven daer van te ver:
staen is.

Ich gheloobe dattet het beghin van't Coninckrijck Ca:
thaya is / t welcke paelt aen China ende Indien / dan sozge
dat den Moscobiter daer metten hoofde tegen den muer loo:
pen sal / dan den tijt alles sal leeren / soo sy het noch naemaels
versoeken.

Van niet te min hebben de Gouverneurs / gheduerende
de Moscobische Oorloghe / noch derwaerts eenen t ocht doe
doen / daer onder veel Burgheers bypwillich upt Siberia me:
de trocken / ende comende inder Tingoefen Lande / over die
Sibiere Jenistea / zynse meest al te voet ghelooopen / soo dat:
ter dooz onghemack veel sturben van de ghene die ghemac:
kelijck gheleest hadden / ende bonden ten lesten eben het selve
t'ghene de voozighe gheconfirmeert hadden : Soden dat soo
hoordense al te met ghelupdt van Volck ende Clocken / dan
haer vande Tingoefen ontraden zijnde / doozten haer niet be:
gheven over dese Sibiere / dan hebben in sommighe Bergen /
al-daer ghelegghen / eenighe blammen upt sien springhen /
daer van sy eenich Solypher brochten / ende oock Goud-steen /
soo dattet schijnt / daer veel kostelijcke Mynen zyn mocht:
ten.

Den Gouverneur in Siberia liet oock eenighe schuyten
 toe maechen die verdeckt waren/en beval haer met het vooz-
 jaer te varen tot Zee/uyt de Sibiere Obp/en gheboodt datse
 langs de Zee-cant neffens landt souden varen/tot datse sou-
 den comen tot de Sibiere Jenistea/want hy seydte datse oock
 moest endighen inde Zee/en beval haer daer in te reysen ee-
 nige dach-reysen/daer teghens sandt hy oock volck te lande/
 bevelende haer soo langhe daer te blyben op de cant van de
 Sibiere/tot dat sy dese schuyten vernemen souden/en ghe-
 boodt haer soo sy die niet en vernamen/na een jaer wederom
 te liceren: Hebbende die ter Zee voeren bevolen/datse alles
 souden besichtighen watter te sien ware/en gaf haer oock ee-
 nen Oversten met/die Luca ghenaemt was/den welken hy
 beval/alles op te teekenen/en heeftse soo heenen ghesonden/
 en sy zijn oock ghecomen inde mondt vande Sibiere voozsz.
 ende hebben malcanderen daer ontmoet/alsoo die te Lande
 waren ghetrocken/met den af-loop der Sibiere/op blotten
 en schuyten eenighe af-ghesonden hadden/die op den Zee-
 cant de schuyten ontmoeten/ende vonden alles ghelijck den
 Gouverneur haer te voozen verhaelt hadde/te weten/na syn
 meyninghe: Dan alsoo haren Oversten Luca voozsz. ghe-
 stoyden was/met noch eenighe andere van de voozmaemste/
 hebbense gheraden ghevonden van malcanderen te schepden/
 ende elck weder sijnz weeghs te trecken/ende zijn int weder-
 om comen/weder thups ghearriveert: in Siberia comende/
 en alles op-geterkent/hebbense seer goet rappoozt daer van
 aen den Gouverneur ghedaen/die t selve aen den Kiezer in
 Mosco sondt/en is t selve gesloten inde schat-camer in Mos-
 co/so langhe tot dat dese Oorloghen gheeyndicht souden zijn/
 aldan soudet oversien worden/maer denck het al verlozen
 is/d'welck jammer is/want sy veel seltsaems daer vonden
 van Eylanden ende Sibieren/Waghels ende Dieren/tot
 vooz hy de Jenistea heel wijt.

Ende soo eenen goeden vriendt in Moscovia daer eenen
 broeder heenen gehad hadde/gaf my een blinde Carte daer
 van ghelijck hy t uyt syn broeders mondt verstaen hadde/die
 doodt is/van selver is hy vooz Waggats gheudeest/ende
 kent alle plaetsen tot Obp/dan wat daer voozhy is/heeft hy
 maer

maer ghehoort / soo en is t selve Gaertgen maer een betworp
daer van neffens den Zee-cant / d welck ick niet groote moep-
te vercreegh / want dat het upt quame het soude dien Mos-
cobiter synen hals costen / daerom laten hem onghenaemt.

Inde groote Sibiere Obp comt oock een Sibiere vallen
diese Taags noemen / ende schijnt te comen van ontrent Jenis-
cea / upt een groot Bosch / daer upt oock een Sibiere valt / niet
wyt vande boozsz. / die in Jeniscea valt / soo datse upt de Obp
te water comen reysen dooz de Samopedens Landouwe / en
setten haer maer twee mylen ober Landt / soo comense in een
Sibiere diese Torgalf noemen / ende vallen soo met vallende
water in Jeniscea / en t selve is seer bequaem om reysen /
ende is ghebonden nu onlanghs van de Samopeden ende
Tingoesen.

Maer t is jammer dat het den Hollanders niet en ghe-
luet dooz Wapgats te comen / doch en weten niet hoe sy t sel-
de souden te werck stellen / want met schepen / daer in hondert
mael niet dooz te comen en is : Maer alse immers die Lan-
den alle wiliden doozspieden / moestense daer twee ofte drie
jaer blijven / omtrent Wapgats oft Berchoza / daerse wel goe-
de Haven ende lijf-tocht souden crygen / ende van daer moe-
ten sy volck senden met Dooten / gelijk de Russen doen / ende
oock eenighe vrienteschap met den Russen maecken / die
haer dan geerne den wegh souden wijzen / ende alsoo soudet
ontdeckt werden.

Veel schoone plaetsen souden ondeckt worden / so van Ep-
landen als vast Landt / van is aen te twiiffelen of America
omtrent China niet aen dese drie deelen des Werelts vast is
met een enghde ghelyck Africa aen Asia hanght / by de roode
Zee / en t selve is voozwaer wel moghelijk / want wie weet
te segghen oft open is / anders danse upt de sommighe schrif-
ten der Heydenen ghebonden hebben / die schryben dattet van
een ghescheyden is / ende veel bewijs-redenen by brenghen.

Oft soo het open is / so moet de strate seer enghe zyn / want
ick by na gheseyt hadde / dat het onmoghelijk soude zyn / dat
de menschen in America souden comen / daer Adam in Asia
gheshapen is / ende daermen nerghe inde heylighe Schrif-
ten leest / dat dooz de Dilubie eenighe Schepen of Schuyten
waren /

waren / ende oock weet-men wel datter naer een Werelt en
is/ en op geen diversche plaetsen schepselen haren oorspronck
en hebben/ dan upt den Paradyse/etc.

Du mochtmen oock weder seggen/ hoe de menschen alom-
me inde Eplanden gheromen zijn/ende dit is/ nae mijn me-
ninghe/nae de Diluvie gheschiet : Oock die in America/daer
is een enghe strate gelijckmen weet/ende sulcken engen stra-
te mach tusschen Asia ende America oock wel zijn : hoe wel
nu sommige hart dypben/datter een groote Zee tusschen bey-
den is ober 100 mylen breedt.

¶ I I I I I



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Verhael

Van seker Memoziael/
ghesenteert aen zyne Majesteit/

by den Capiteyn Pedro Fernandez de Quir; aen-
gaende de bevolkinghe ende ontdeckinghe van t'vierde
deel des Werelts/ ghenaemt Australia incognita,
ofte onbekent Australia, zyn grooten rijk-
dom ende vruchtbaerheyt/ontdeckt
by den selven Capiteyn.

Heere,

Ick Capiteyn Pedro Fernandez de Quir,
segge dat dit de achtste Bequeste is die ick uwe
Majesteit hebbe ghesenteert / aengaende de be-
volkinghe die daer behoort te gheschieden in het
Landt dat uwe Majesteit belast heeft t'ontdecken
in het quartier van't onbekent Australia / sonder
datter tot noch toe resolutie met my ghenomen is/
noch eenighe antwoord oft hope die my verskere van mijn af-veer-
dingh/ daer ick nochtans 14 maenden in dit Hof ben gheweest/ende
14 jaren dese sake ghehandelt heb sonder besolkinghe / ende sonder
goedheyt wille/met de welcke/ende met ontelliche tegensprekinghen
ick 20000 mylen soo ter Zee als te Lande ghereyst ben/ende alle my-
ne goederen vertoert / ende mynen persoon ontrest heb / lydende soo
vele ende soo schrickelicke dingen/dat sy my selve onghelooflich schyn-
nen te zyn/alles om niet te verlaten een werck van soo grooten God-
vruchticheyt ende barmherticheyt. Ten welken aensiene/ ende om
alle de Liefde Gods ick uwe Majesteit wel ootmoedelic bidde/dat
sy niet ghedient en sy te ghedooghen/dat ick van soo grooten ende soo
ghestadighen arbeidt ende onruste/ende van een soo merchelich ende
wel ghesondeert aenhouden / niet en trecke de vruchten daer ick soo
seer nae verlanghe ende pretendere / naedemael de zere ende glozie
Godes / ende den dienst van uwe Majesteit / daer so veel aen ghele-
ghen is/ende daer onepndelich veel goed uyt spruyten sal/dat dueren
sal soo langh als de Wereld staet/ende hier nae inder eeuwichheyt.

1. Aengaende de groote van dese nu nieuwelick ontdeckte Lan-
den/oordeelende nae't ghene dat ick ghesien heb/ende nae't ghene de
Capiteyn Louijs de Vaez de Torres/Admirael onder mijn ghebieb/
uwe

uwe Majesteit gheadviseert ofte vermitsicht heeft / soo is nae gorde
 reden haer lengde so groot als die van gantsch Europa: Cleyn Asia
 tot aen de Caspische Zee toe/ende Persia/miet alle de Eplanden van
 de Middellantische ende groote Zee/ omtrent ende rondesom de self-
 de Provincien / Enghelandt ende Yerlandt mede daer in begrepen:
 Dit verborghen deel is t'vierde van den gheheelen Werlt-cloot/ ende
 soo groot dat daer in moghen zijn tweemaal soo veel Coninckrijcken
 ende heerlijchheden als alle de ghene daer van uwe Majesteit tegen-
 woordelick heer is/ende dat sonder benabuert te zijn/ met Turcken/
 Mozen/ ofte ander natien / die ghewoon zijn hare ghebueren te ont-
 rusten ende te beroeren. Alle de Landen by ons ghesien / ligghen
 binnen de Zona-torrida/ ende een deel van dien raect tot den Equi-
 noctiael die 90. Graden breedte moghen zijn/ende sommighe minder/
 ende indien sy op-gaen na dat sy beloven/daer sullen Landen in lig-
 ghen teghen de doeten van t'beste van Africa ende heel Europa ende
 t'meeeste deel van groot Asia.

Ich waerschoot/dat nadien de Landen by my gesien op 15. Gra-
 den / beter zijn dan Spangien/ dat de andere die in hoochte daer te-
 ghen ligghen naer advenant/moeten een Werltich Paradijs zijn.
 2. In dese Landen is veel volck / hare vertwen zijn Wit/ Bruyn/
 Mulaetsch / Indiaenssch / ende ghemengheit / t'hayt hebben sy som-
 t'waer/lang ende los/som ghescheert ende ghekroet/ sommighe noch
 rood ende seer dun/welcke verscheydenheyt een teeken is van groote
 onderhandelingsen ende by-eenkomsten/ om welcke reden/ als mede
 om de denct ft des Landts/ende vooz dien sy gheen Gheschut oft an-
 der Wper-werck en hebben om malcander te moeyden / ende om dat
 sy in gheen Silber-berghen en wercken / ende veel andere redenen/
 het te gheloooven staet / dat dit volck seer menichvuldich is/ men can
 niet mercken dat sy eenighe konst hebben t'3p cleyn ofte groot / noch
 mueren noch sterckten/noch Coninck noch Weyten zijn anders niet
 dan een hoop slechte Heydenen/ ghebeelt in partyshappen ende geen
 goede vrienden onder malcanderen / hare ordinarise Wapenen zijn
 bogen ende schichten/doch ondergift/knodsens/ stocken/pijcken/ende
 woyp-pijlen altesamen van hout / sy decken hare schamelheyt / zijn
 pumich/ vvolgich/ redelych / ende soo dancbbaer als ick selfs bebou-
 den hebbe/ upt alle het welcke te hopen staet/ dat sy niet Godes vooz-
 sichtigheyt ende sachre middelen seer goet te ghesegghen/ te bezej-
 dighen / te onderwijsen ende te vol-doen sullen zijn / het welcke drie
 saecken zijn inden aenhang seer noodich/ om dese luden alte male te
 byenghen tot die soo heylighe eynden / die men in t'must ende meest
 met den besten pter ende ernst moet vooz nemen: De hupsen zijnder
 van hout/ghebede met bladeren van palmboomen / sy ghebruycken
 aerde potten / hebben ghetoutwen ghebruydels ende ander ghebruy-
 de deuten / beareyden Warbetsien/ maechen Fluyten / Crom-
 mels/

mels/ ende Lepels van hout al vernischt / sp hebben hare Scheepde-
hupsen ende begravinghen/hare Hoben wel op-geschiedt/ beuugt/
ende bepaelt / sp behelpen haer deel met Parlanwoer-schelpen / ende
maecken daer af Gubisen/Deptels/ Foymoirs/ Baghen/ Houtwelen/
ende soo groote als cleyne teechenen die sp aenden hals draghen: De
Eplanders hebben hare Scheepkens wel gheslacht/ ende bequaem
om van t'een Landt in t'ander te varen / het welck al te samen een
sechter teechen is van nabuerschap/ met volck dat heet gepoliceert
is/ en geen minder teechen van dien en is t'ubben van berckens e n-
de hoenderen.

3. Het voocht dat sp hebben/ zijn drie soorten van Woutelen/die daer
in groote menichte zijn / ende comen dooz sonder arbeide / want sp
daer toe niet anders en doen dan dat sp die vraden ende hoochen / sp
zijn smaekelijck ghesondt ende boetsaem/dueren langhe/daer zijn
der die een ellen langh ende een half elle dick zijn: De Fruyten zijn
vele ende seer goet / Platanos van sefterley aert/ groote menichte van
Amandelen van vierderley soorte/ groote Obos, dat een vrucht is van
groote ende smaech als Que-appels/ veel inlandische Noten/ Oran-
gien ende Limoenen die d'Indianen niet en eten/ende ander wjne-
mende ende groote Fruyten/niet min goet/diemen ghesien ende ghe-
gheten heeft / met vele ende seer groote Supcker-rieten/ende kennis
van Appelen: Daer zijn ontallich veel Palmboomen daer men ter-
siondt Tuba upt trecken can / van de welke men machit Wijn / C-
dich/ Honigh ende Wep/ende de Palmitas zijn seer goet/ de vrucht
die dese Palmboomen gheben / zijn Cocos/ als sp groen zijn / dienen
sp in plaerse van Cardos/ ende het Wergh is als Room/ rijp zijnde/
ist onderhoudt van spijs ende vrank / ter Zee ende te Lande/ als sp
oudt zijn gheben sp elp om te lichten/ende met te Meesteren als met
Balkem/ oock om t'eten / song zijnde zijn de Schoffen goede Vaten
ende flessen/ de binnenste schoffen zijn werck om Schepen met te
Calfaten / ende alderley Cabels ende takel / oock ordinaris touwen
ende Wont van te maecken: Ende dat het beste is van de bladren/
maechten seplen tot cleyne Scheepkens/ ende sijne Matten/ ende
Tichelen daermen de hupsen met voert ende decht/ welke ghespan-
nen werden met die stammen die recht ende hooch zijn/en bande sel-
bige maechten Blanchen/ Pijcken/ ende andere soorten van wape-
nen/ende Riemen/met veel andere goede dingen om dagelijck te best-
gen: Ende staet te bemercken dat dese Polingaerden een Wjingaerd
zijn daer men t'heele jaer deurt van plucht ende Wijn van leest / ende
nochtans niet van nood en heeft eenighe weldaer/costende noch geld
noch ljd. De Moes-crupden diemen daer heeft ghesien zijn Ca-
woerden / groote ende vele Bledos ende groene Crupden: Men heef-
ter oock Boonen vernomen. Belanghende t'Beesth / daer zijn veel
Berckens tam als de onse/ Hinnen/ Capoenen/ Patpsen/ Epnt-bo-
els/

ghels/Coztelduphen/Duphen/Walduphen ende Gepten/die den anderen Capiteyn ghesien heeft. De Indianen hebben ons te kennen ghegeven van Roepen ende Buffels. De Visschen zijn vele/Hargos,Pelce-reyes, Lizas, Conghen/ Salmkens/ Meros, Cift/ Macabis, calanes, Pampanos, Hardynen/Rocchen/Zeehanen/Chiras-viejas, Palin-ghen/Pelces Puercos, Chapines, Rubia Almaxas ende Garnet / ende ander soorten daer my de naem niet van booz en staet/ende daer moetender noch veel meer zijn/naedemael alle de verhaelde t'samen ghebanghen zijn dicht by de schepen. Ende soo men t'ghene gheschreven is wel bemercht/ men sal bevinden datmen van soo vele ende soo goede leef-tocht terstond ghenieten can groote ende vele lieffelijckheden / selsa tot Marsepeynen ende veelderlepe Conserben toe/ende dat sonder pet te brenghen van buyzen: Ende ten aensiene van't Boorts-bolck / worden t'ghene verhaelt is/en sullender niet ontbreken vele groote Hammen/potten met Boter/ende t'gene daer meer van groote Werckens af valt/sonder gebreck van Suer ende Specerien / staet aen te mercken dat vele van de boorsz. dinghen de onse ghelijck zijn / ende datter moghelijk veel meer zijn/ ende dat het Land hier booz toont seer bequaem te zijn om boozt te brenghen alle ander dinghen diemen vint in Europa.

4. De Rijckdommen zijn Silber ende Peerlen/die ich/en Goud/ dat den anderen Capiteyn ghesien heeft/soo hy seght/in zijn verhoogt/welck de dyle rijckste soorten zijn die de natuere ghescheyden heeft. Daer is veel Rote Moscaet/Mastich/Peper/Gengber/ dat wy be-geffen hebben. Men heeftier wetenschap van Caneel/omach oock wel datter Naghelen zijn/naedemael de andere Specerien daer zijn/ende te meer om dat die Landen parallel zijn/ oft weynich verschilden van Terruete ende Bachan. Daer is oock stoffe om Spide te winnen/Pira,Supcher/Auir te maecten. Daer is goet Ebbenhout/ende ontalliche soorten van hout/om soo veel Schepen te maken als men wilt/met alle haere Seplen/ende drierlepe soorten van Takel/reen ghelijckende onsen kennip/ende met de Olie van Cocos tanmen Galagala maken/daer men Teer mede verspaert. Daer is seker Terpentijn gesien daer ich de Indianen met behelpen om hore Piraguas, ofte Schepen/ te yken. Ende naedemael datter Gepten zijn / ende kennis van Roepen/soo salder oock Cozduaren/Teer/Doet en Wleesch overbloedich zijn : Ende Wyen ghesien zijnde / salder oock Honich ende Was zijn. Ende behalven alle dese rijckdommen verskeren sy van veel andere kennissen. Ende de ghelegentheyt ende gestaltenisse des Lands/ de welcke gheboecht zijnde by de vele die de meersticheyd geben sal/naedien daer soo grooten boozraed is van haer eyghen dinghen/ende om de onse te quaken / die ich booz heb daer i met den eersten te voeten / met noch alle de andere beste ende nutste die in Peru ende nicu Spaengien groeyen/ schijnt het dat dit al t'samen by een

een gheboecht/het Land soo rijk sal maken/dat het genoegsaem sal
zijn om beede hem selven ende America te voeden / ende Spaengien
groot ende rijk te maken/in sulcher boeghen als ick betoonen sal/in
dien ick by andere gheholpen werd om dit upt te voeren. Ende ten
aensien van't ghene ghesien is/wesende Zee-custen/seg ick/Heere/dat
upt het hert van't Land te verhoppen zijn soo groote ende soodanighe
grootheden ende rijckdommen/ende goede saken / als de onse begin
nen te werden. Staet te noteren dat mijn principael voornemen al
leen is geweest te soecken so grooten Land als ick ghebonden hebbe/
ende dat ick om myne crancien ende ander oorzaken/ die ick vers wop
pe/niet en heb connen so heel sien als ick gewilt heb/ oock en conde al
t'gene ick begeerde/niet gesien werden in een maend/daer der twaelf
van in een Jaer comt/de welcke te kennen gheben de qualiteyten en
de bychten die alle de gheschapene Landen dooztbyenghen/ende dat
men de Indianen van die Landen niet en moet oordeelen upt onse
behoefstigheden/smaken/begeerlichheden ende achttinghe van saken
maer doozt menschen die haer leven trachten ober te byenghen met so
woepnich arbeyds als sy connen/ ghelijck sy oock doen / sonder haer te
vermoepen in het meer/daer wy ons om vermoepen.

5. De gherecklichheyt ende het ghenoechliche leven sal daer soo
groot zijn als men siet/in een soo gheoeffenden/lustighen ende koel n
Land/dat swart/het ende goed van Weyn is/ met Leem-potten/om
terstond Rypsen te moghen bouwen ; Steen/Ticchelen/ ende al wat
meer van Leem wert ghemaect/ oock met vele ende soo nae by ghe
legghen rouwe ende diercante Warbersteenen/ om costeliche en schoo
ne Ghebouwen te moghen richten : Zoo veel ende soo dienstelicken
hout tot alle noodighe werken/sulchen ghelegghentheyt van Dalen/
Welden/den meestendeel doozt ghesneden / ende hooghe dubbele Rot
sen/ sulcke Weerckens ende blietende Rivieren / daer bequamelijk
connen Water-molens/Azchas, Trapiches ende onder Water-werken
ghemaect worden. Essenos, Sont-pannen ende Riet-boschen ghe
tuyghen van de bychtbaerheyt des Lands / daer men Rieten binde
van vyf ende ses palmen / ende min / ende de bycht naer abbenant/
t'eynd dun ende hart/de huyt glat/ ende soo goede Oerfsteenen alser
zijn in Madag.

De Bape van Sint Philips ende Jacob heeft twintich mylen
strands/sy is gheheel schoon/ ende by om in te comen by daghe ende
by nacht/heeft rond om veel betoonde Vlecken / in de welcke/ende
dat seer verre) men by daghe veel roocks sacht opgaen/ ende by nach
te veel vyers/hare haben ghenaemt Veracruz / het ware krups is so
ruym datter meer dan duysent schepen in moghen ligghen/de grond
is schoon ende van swart zand/ men heeft gheen duynen ghesien/
men can daer setten op soo veel Wadem als men wilt / van weertich
tot een half toe/tusschen twee Rivieren/de een soo groot als de Gua
dalquevir

dalquehte in Sebullen/met een Barce oft stoztende bloet/ van meer
 als twee baden/ daer goede Fregatten ende Baraffen in moghen/ in
 d'ander boeren onse Barchen by in / ende schipen daer water dat
 seer schoon is op alle de plaetsen/ van de vele daermen het bindt: De
 Bos-plaets is een strand van drie mylen/ ende meest al kefelachtich/
 van swarte/cleynen ende sware hepen/ seer goet om Schepen te bal-
 lasten/ de strand/ dooz dien sp geen bzeuchen oft krekken heeft/ ende om
 dat de krupden op de tant groepende/ groen zijn/ wierdt verslaen niet
 gheslaghen te werden vande Zee / ende alsoo de boomien aldaer al te
 mael rechte op stonden/ sonder schade nochte bederf/ so oozdeelde men
 daer upt datter gheen groote ontweeren en moesten vallen: Dese ha-
 ben/ boben dat sp soo luchtich is / heeft een ander groote uptnemen-
 heyt/ ten aensie van vermakelijckheyt/ want so haest als den dach aen
 quam/ hoogdemmen dooz t'gheheele naech- gheleghen Bosch een seer
 soete Harmonie van menich dupsent verscheppen voghelen / sommi-
 ghe (soo t' scheen) Machtgalen/ sommige Weerden/ Quacken/ Wistel-
 bincken/ontellicke Swaluwen/Periquitos, ende een Papegay die men
 sach/ende behalven dese veel ander soorten van voghelen/sels tot het
 singhen vande Spink-hanen ende Kerkels/ heele mooghenstonden
 ende abonden langh roochmen veel soete reuchen/ hercomende van so
 veelderley aert van bloemen / tot Ghangien bloepsels ende t'crupdt
 Alvahaca: Ende om alle dese ende andere goede sachen besloot men
 dat het daer moest goede Lucht zijn / ende datter de natuere haer o-
 dze wel onoerhieldt.

6. Dese haben ende hare Wape werden noch uptnemender dooz de
 nabuerschap van so veel goede Eplanden / ende sonderlinghe van se-
 den/daer den roep af is datse twee hondert mylen groot zijn/het eene
 begrijptet bijstich/ ende leytter waerf van verscheppen: In somma
 ich segg Heere dat op dese Wap ende Haben/ die 15. i. Graden hooch-
 te van de noozder Pool ligghen/terkont can gesticht werden een seer
 groote ende volckrijcke Stadt/ende dat de luyden die deselve bewoo-
 nen/sullen ghenieren alle ghebouwenche rijckdommen ende gherieslic-
 heden/ die den tijdt sal leeren/ ende die men mach mededeelen aen de
 Provincien van Chili/ Peru/Panama/ Nicaragua/ Caremale/nieu
 Spaengien/ Terratenā ende Philippinas / van alle welke Landen
 uwe Majesteit Heer is / ende indien uwe Majesteit oock Heer word
 van dese die ich presenterē/so houd ichse van sulcher weerde/ dat/ bo-
 ven dien dat sp ghelijck als de sleutels zijn van de dooz-verhaelde / sp
 (nae ich verstaē) sullen comen te wesen / soo veel den handel belanght
 van curieuse ende profitelijcke Waren / Heerlichheyt laet ich staen/
 den tweede China/Japan/ende andere provincien op die kusten van
 Asia met hare Eplanden/ende ich valle cozt na t'gheen ich daer van
 gheboele/ende in een vergaderingh van Wif-consenaers can bewo-
 sen/oock en verling ich my hier niet met te seggen/ dat dese Landen

terkont

terfonde connen helpen/ ende onderhouden/ twee hondert duysende
Spaengaerden: In somma Heere dit is de werelt daer Spaengien
het middel-punt van gaet worden/ ende ten aensien van t'lichaem is
dit de naghel/datmen byp dit punt wel noteere.

De ghetempertheydt/ende deucht des Luchts/Heer/ is soodanich
als men upt alle t'ghene boozsept is/ sien can/ ende oock hier en
bemercken mach/dat alhoewel de onse daer alle byembelingen wa-
ren/ niemandt nochtans en is sieck ghewoorden/ niet teghenstaende
het ordinarijs wercken/ sweeten/ende nat worden/sonder sich te ont-
houden van water te drincken noch nuchter zijnde/ oft van alles te
eten dat het landt boozbzenght/noch van den abondestondt/ Maen/
ofte Son/ die by daghe niet seer byandich en was: Ende achter de
midbernacht opschte ende conde men seer wel verdragen een wol-
len derrel: Ende naedien de inlanders in't ghemeyn volghich ende
seer byoom zijn/ sommighe oock seer oudt/ daer sp nochtans neben
der Herde woonen/ t'welck een groot trecken is van goeder ghesont-
hepdt/ want ware t'Landt onghesondt/ sp souben hare hupfen van
der Herde verheffen/ soo men in de Philippinen doet/ ende in ander
quartieren die ick ghesien hebbe/ nabien oock de bisch ende t'bleefsch
onghesouren zijnde/ twee daghen ende lang her goet bleven/ naedien
de Fruyten van daer ghebracht/soo men sien mach/ aen twee die ick
hier hebbe/ seer gesont zijn/ alhoewel sp buyten tijt van de boomen
gheplucht zijn/nabien men daer geene sandige gronden en heeft ge-
sien/ noch ghernderlep distelen oft doornachtige boomen/ oock ghee-
ne boomen die hare wozielen boven der Herde hebben/ noch eenighe
berdzoncken velden/ noch Doelen/ noch Sneru op de hooghe Ber-
ghen/noch Corodillen in die Rivieren/ noch benygighe quaedtaer-
dighe ghewoonte op t'gheberchte/ noch Wieren die ghemeynlyck
in de hupfen ende vruchten seer schadelijck zijn/ noch Niguas, noch
Rupfen/nach Wagghe/ soo seggh' ick/ dat dit tot ons booznemen/
een upnementheydt is boven alle upnemenheden/ ende weerdigh
geacht te zijn so seer als vele Landen in de Indien/ die om dese ple-
ghen alleen onbewoonbaer te zijn/ ende andere/ daermen so veel van
deselve te lyden heeft/als ick wel ghetupghen can.

7. Dit zijn Heere de upnemenheden ende deucht der Landen
die ick ontdeckt heb/ van de welke ick upt den naem van uwe Ma-
jeesteit de possefie ghenomen heb/onder uwen Koninghlijcken Man-
daert/ende alsoo ghetupghen t' de acten die ick hier hebbe.

Ten eersten/Heere/wierter een Crups opghericht/ende een Kerck
toeghemaeckt van onse Woutu' van Lozeto/ daer wierden twintich
Wissen ghebaen/ men verbiender den Slaet op den Pinxterdach
verleent/

berleent/ende daer wiert een solemnele protestie ghehouden op't Sa-
craments dach. In somma het alderheplichste Sacrament/hebben-
de uwer Majesteits Standaert tot Lepds-man / bewandelde ende
bereerde die verhoogen Landen/daer ick byz Welb-banieren op heb-
be gherecht/ende in alle de selbe vertoont de twee Colommen ter yde
ban uwe Coninghlyche Wapenem: Daer dooz ick met recht segghen
mach/dooz so veel dit een deel is/ dat hier is volbzacht het woord van
Plus ultra, ende dooz so veel het dast Land is al vorder ende achterder.
Ende dit / met al waerter meer ghedaen wierdt / heb ick ghedaen als
een ghetrouw' Wassael/soo ick ben van uwe Majesteit/ende ten eynde
de uwe Majesteit dit terstond moghe by-boeghen/op dat clincke den
heerlijcken titel van Austrialia van den Heplighen Gheest/tot meerder
eere van den selfden Heere/ die my ghelept/ het Land ghetooit/ ende
in teghenwoordicheyd van uwe Majesteit ghebracht heeft / al-waer
ich staer met den selfden wille/die ick alreys tot dese sake ghehabt hebbe/
die ick hebbe ghequeecht/ende om hare weerlicheyd ende verdienste
boken maten lief heb ende toeghebaen ben.

Ich gheloope wel/ upt den wpsen Raed / Grootmoedicheyd / ende
Christeliche Godbzuchticheyd van uwe Majesteit / de groote sozghen
die sy byaghen sal om soo verseeckert te sijn van de beholchinghe deser
alreys ontdeckte Landen/ als wel behoort/aenghesien de principael
oorsaeck die ons behoort te verbindē/om de selfe niet woest ende on-
bewoont te laten/is/ dat dit de remedie is/dienende te eynde dat God
onse Heere daer in werde ghehent/ ghelooft/ aenghebeden ende ghe-
dient/ daer nu de Dupbel soo seer ghedient werd: Te meer oock dat
dit de deure sal sijn/waer dooz aen so vele Volckeren/staende onder't
ghebedt van uwe Majesteit / incomen sal alle haer goed ende wel-
baerd / ende de onghelyck meerder sozghen die booztcomen soudē/
by aldien daer heeren geraeckten te gaen de vanden van de Room-
sche Kercke / om hare valsche leeringhen te verbzeppen / ende alle de
goederen die ick te kennen ghebe te veranderen in meerder quaden/
ende sich te noemen Heeren van Indien / ende die heel te verderben.
Oock gheloof ick dat uwe Majesteit wel betwitracht is dat soo swa-
ren schade/als die is daer van ghesproken werdt/ oft alderley andere
ongheschickicheyt/die nu boozhanden is/of naemaels soude moghen
wesen / costen soude millioenen Gouds ende veel dupfend menschen/
eer men soude tot een onseker remedie comen comen: Uwe Maje-
steit winne nu/nadiē sy't vermacht/met wepnich silbers in Peru upt-
ghegheben/om eenmael den Hemel te winnen/ den eeuwigen naem/
ende de mirake Werelt/met al t'ghene sy toespdt: Ende naedemael
daer niemant is die uwe Majesteit boden-byood eyscht van so groo-
ten ende merckelijcken welbaedt Godes / dooz uwen gheluchighen
tijdt bewaert/so eysch ick boden-byood Heere/ende in plaats van dien
mijn af deerdingh ende bescheydt/want de Galeonen sijn reed/ende
ich

ich heb veel te repfen/ ende toe te maerken / ende veel te beſchicken/
doch is het geestelijck ende tijdelijck goet seer veel dat alle nere ver-
lozen gaet/ende nimmermeer weder en can vercreghen worden.

Hebben Christoffel Colon sijne suspicien hartmechich ghemaect/
t'ghene my soo moeylich doet vallen / is dat ich selve gesien ende ge-
rast heb / ende nu aenbiede. Waer toe uwe Majesteit gheliebe / dat
dan soo veel remedien alſer zijn / daer een allern werde ghegheben/
op dat ich t'boozghelste erlanghen mach / waershouwende dat
men my in alles seer rebelich sal bebinden / ende ich sal in alles vol-
noegingh gheben.

Heere / dit is een groot werck / naedemael de Dupbel het selve soo
bloedigen krijch aen doet/ende t'en is niet wel dat hy so veel vermach
wesende uwen Majesteit daer van den bescherm-Heer.

† † † † †





Verhael vande Reyse/ ende de Nieuw-ghebonden Strate van W^t Hudson.

MR. Hudson die ettelijcke malen Westwaerts een doorgangh ghesocht heeft / had zijn oogh-merck om door Tumbleps inlet in Fretum Davis in een doorgaende Zee te comen / ghelijck wi sulcx in zijn Caerte by W^t. Plantins gesien hebben / en by westen Roba Albion in War del Zur te loopē / daer een Enghels-man / soo hy gheteekent had / door ghepasseert was. Daer nae veel moeptens heeft hy dese wech / die hier op dees Caerte gheteekent staet / gebonden / die hy vervolcht soude hebben / hadde't ghemeen Scheeps-volck niet soo onwillich gheweest: want also sy wel 10 maendē uytgeweest hadden / daerse nochtans maer voer 8 maenden geveert alieert waren / ende op de heele wech maer een man ghesien hebben: die haer een groot Bier broecht dat sy aten; die / om dat hy qualijck ghetracteert wiert / niet weer en quam / soo isst gemeren Scheeps-volck (als sy weder vande hoochte van 32 gr. daer sy verwinterden / tot op de hoochte van 63 grad. langhs de West-zyde vande Baye / daer sy in geloopen waren) op-ghedrommen / daer sy een ruymē Zee ende groote baren upten Noordwesten vernamen / endelick teghens

tegens haer Meesters op-gestaen/die vorder voort
 den ende hebben d'Overhept altesamen in een
 ofte schuyt buyten scheeps gheset / ende zijn alsoo
 het Schip nae Enggelant geseylet : Hierom zijn sy
 syt hups quamen/altelamen in prison gheset/ende
 le Souer zijnder op nieuws schepē ter ordonnantie
 den Coningh ende den Prince van Wallis derwa
 ghesonden/om de doorgangh verder t'ontdecken/
 W^r Hudson met den zynen op te soecken : welcke
 pen bevel hebben om met hun ewden / als de pass
 ghevonden sal zijn/door te passerē/ ende een t'hy
 senden met de rydinghe/die wy verwachten.



69

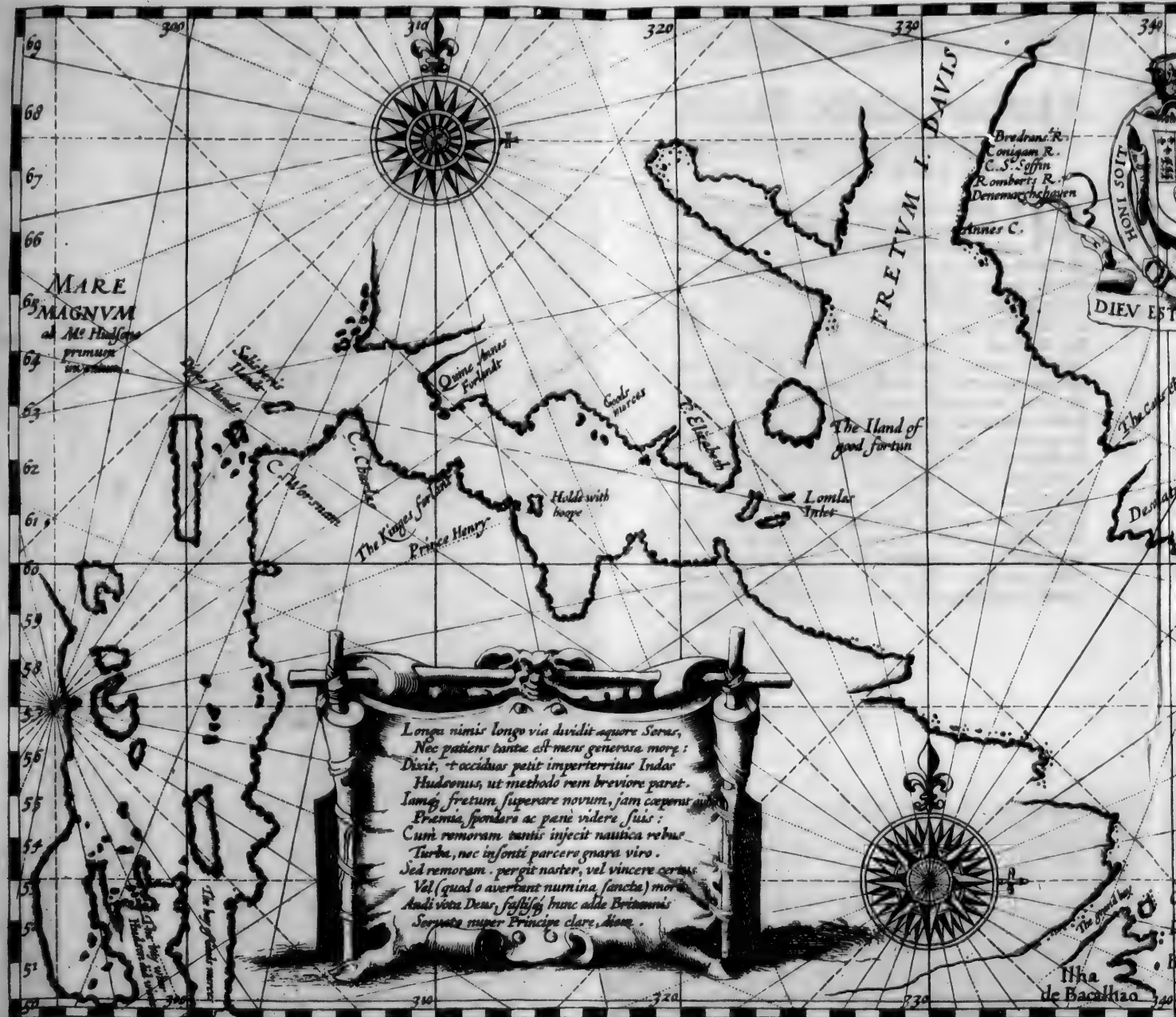
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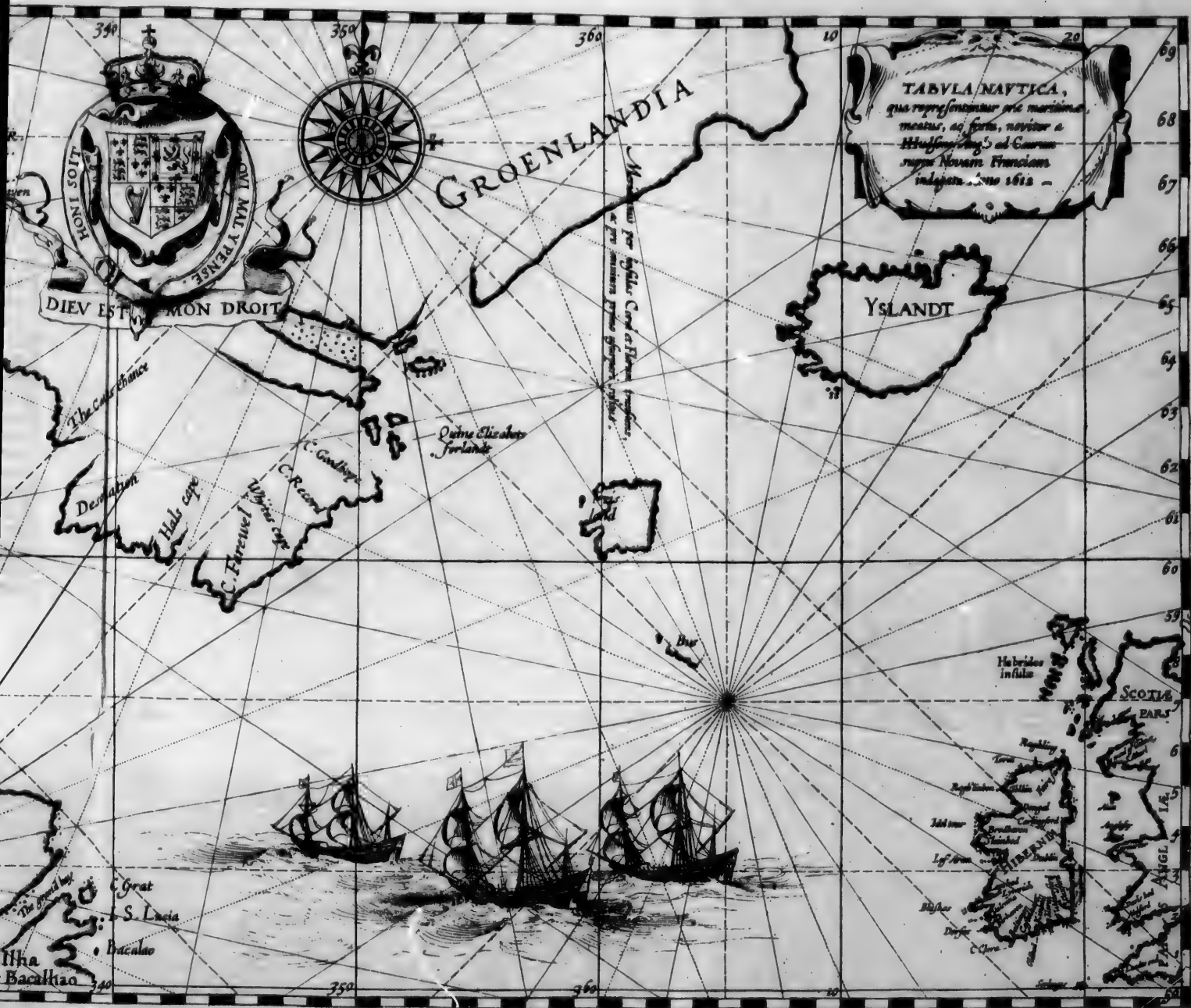
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tegens haer Meesters op-geklaem/die vorder voort wil
 den/ende hebben d'Overhept altesamen in een Sloep
 ofte schuyt buyten scheeps gheset / ende zijn alsoo met
 het Schip nae Enggelant gesept : Hierom zijn sy/ als
 sy t'huyt quamen/altesamen in prison gheset/ende de-
 se Souer zijnder op nieuw schepē ter ordonnantie van
 den Coningh ende den Prince van Wallis derwaerts
 ghesonden/om de doorgangh verder t'ontdecken/ ende
 M^r. Hudson met den zynen op te soecken : welke sche-
 pen bevel hebben om met hun twee / als de passagie
 ghevonden sal zijn/door te passeren/ ende een t'huyt te
 senden met de rydinghe/die wy verwachten.



Aenmerckkinghen op dese Russche Caerte ende oock op de tuf- schen-reden die Isaac Massa by de beschry- vinghe ghevoecht heeft.

Op de Caerte heeft Massa de Russche naem / die met
Grieksche Letteren gheschreven stont / op't Landt
daer boven de Strate Masfiostar / anders Ma-
tenskinsarch ende Costinsarch genoemt / geinterpreteert door
America / ghelijck by dat in mijn voorsbeeldt gheschreven had /
dat wel een groote faute is; Want t'Landt dat Willem
Barentsz. langhs gheseyt heeft / ende daer by t'behouden
hups op timmerde / streckt noch wel 60 mylen inde hoochte
Noordelijcker; ende is oec altoes met de naem Nova Sem-
la ghenoomt / dat soo veel te segghen is / als Nieu-landt / dat
men meent een Eplandt te wesen.

Van D. Peter Plantius heeft daer een tegen-meeninghe
af / uyt het relaes van Willem Barentsz. ende Hans van Wf-
felen van Rotterdam / die hem vertelt hebbē verstaen te heb-
ben uyt een Oberste vande Samopeden aen de Zuyd-zyde
vande Strate vā Weygats / datter voornomde N. va Sem-
la Oostwaerts aen't Zuyder vaste Land vast is / ende dat de
Mar Moze (dat by nptlepd door de stille Zee) Oostwaerts
vol ijs verstoppt leyt / dat uyt de groote Sibieren comt / t welc
uyt dese Caerte wel also eenichsins soude schynen / waer't dat
t'Land dat by Noorden de Sibiere Priscida gheteckent is /
ende t'Land van nova Sembla aen een ghetrocken waer.

Van alsoo Jan Wuyghen schijft dat d'Amsterdammer
Colck veel dinghen qualijck verstaen heeft: ende dat de Rus-
sen aen zyn Colck / Fransops de la Vale / gheseyt hebben / dat
men 100 of 20 mylen door de Straete van Weygats gantsch
gheen ijs en vint; soo laten wy dese sake / als noch onseker
zynde / in twyfel hanghen.

Op d'eerste aen-ghetekende plaetse daer *Massa* seyd dat hy beloften wil datmen niet doo? wepgats en mach/ staet te mercken dat hy wat rondelijck de sake af-sept: want t'is immers van d'Enchupfers gebaen/ en daerom sout oock noch weer connen ghebaen worden; doch t'is blychelijck datmen't alle Jaeren niet soude connen doen.

Ende in de tweede aen-gheteekende plaetse seyt hy/dattet in hondert Jaeren niet eens te doen is; daer't nochtans van de drie malen dattet hy onse *Hollanders* beproeft is/eens gebeurt is/ ende de tweede-mael warense oock al tot het *Straten* *Eplandt* ghecomen / van daer sy uyt vreesse van in't ijs beset te worden/zijn weder-ghekeert.

Ende de twopfelingen bande *Strate* van *Anian*/so men die gemeenlijck noemt/beschrijft hy al wat slechtelijck/want hy sondeert zijn twopfel daer op/dat hy niet en weet hoe de menschen in *America* soudent ghecomen zijn/ soo'er een wyde tuschen t'vaste Land van *Asia* ende *America* ware; daer nochtans so wel de *Chinesen* en *Japonesen* ten Westen van haer; als onse natie ten Oosten van haer/ alle beyde van ober lange eeuwen altoos schepen ghehadt hebben/daer niet sy licht connen derwaert overgheset wesen.

Dit moet icht noch noteren / dat icht van't ongheluck van d'*Amerisfooyder* *Conings* aē *nova francia* al veel te stijf in de *Wooz*-reden ghesproken heb / want een sacck is dickwils heel anders dan t'hem ten eersten laet acnsien / ende om dat ons d'oozfaccken daerom eenich dingh toecomt/ meest altydt onbekent zijn / so anmen sulcke dinghen geensins vast segghen.



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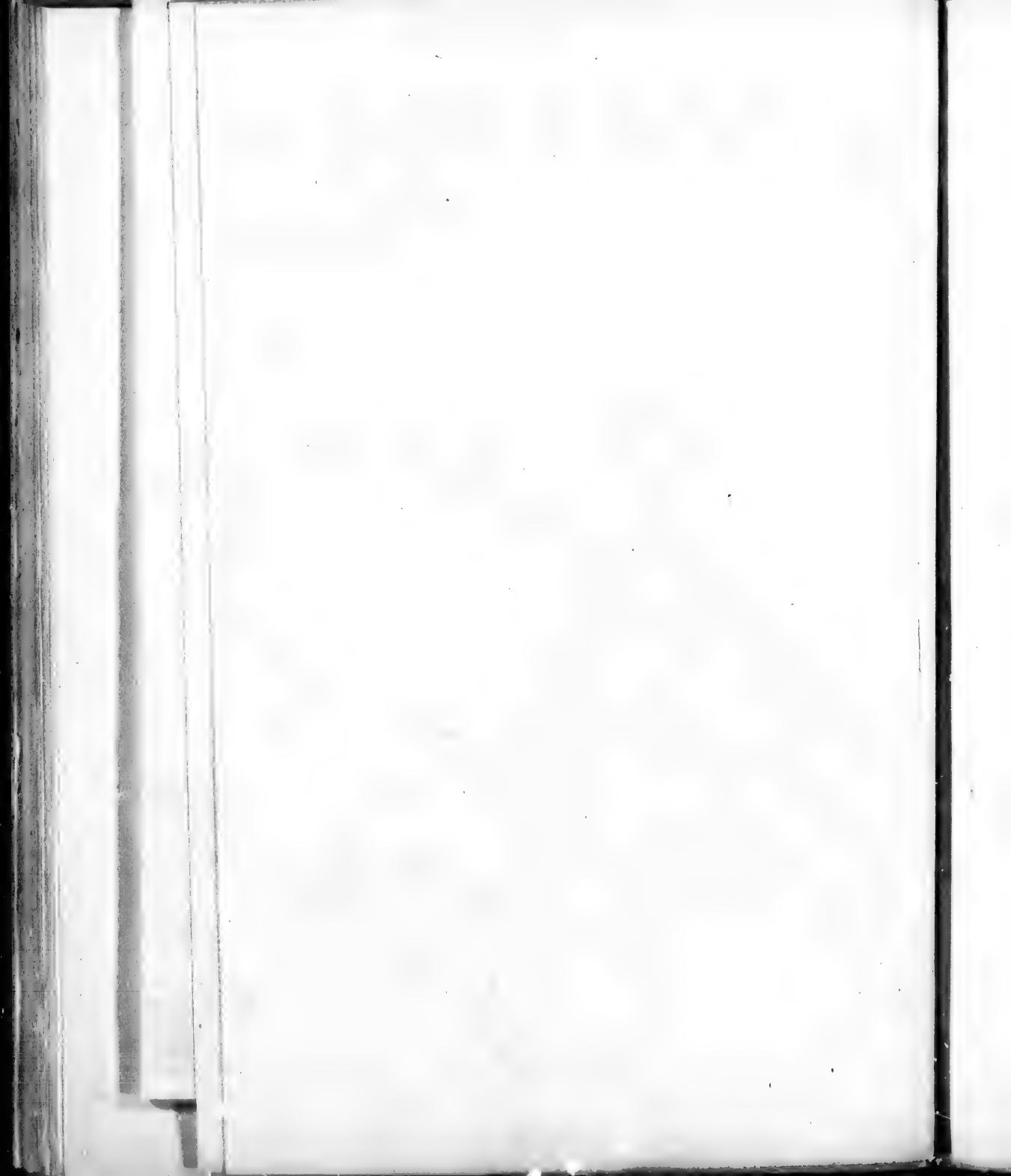


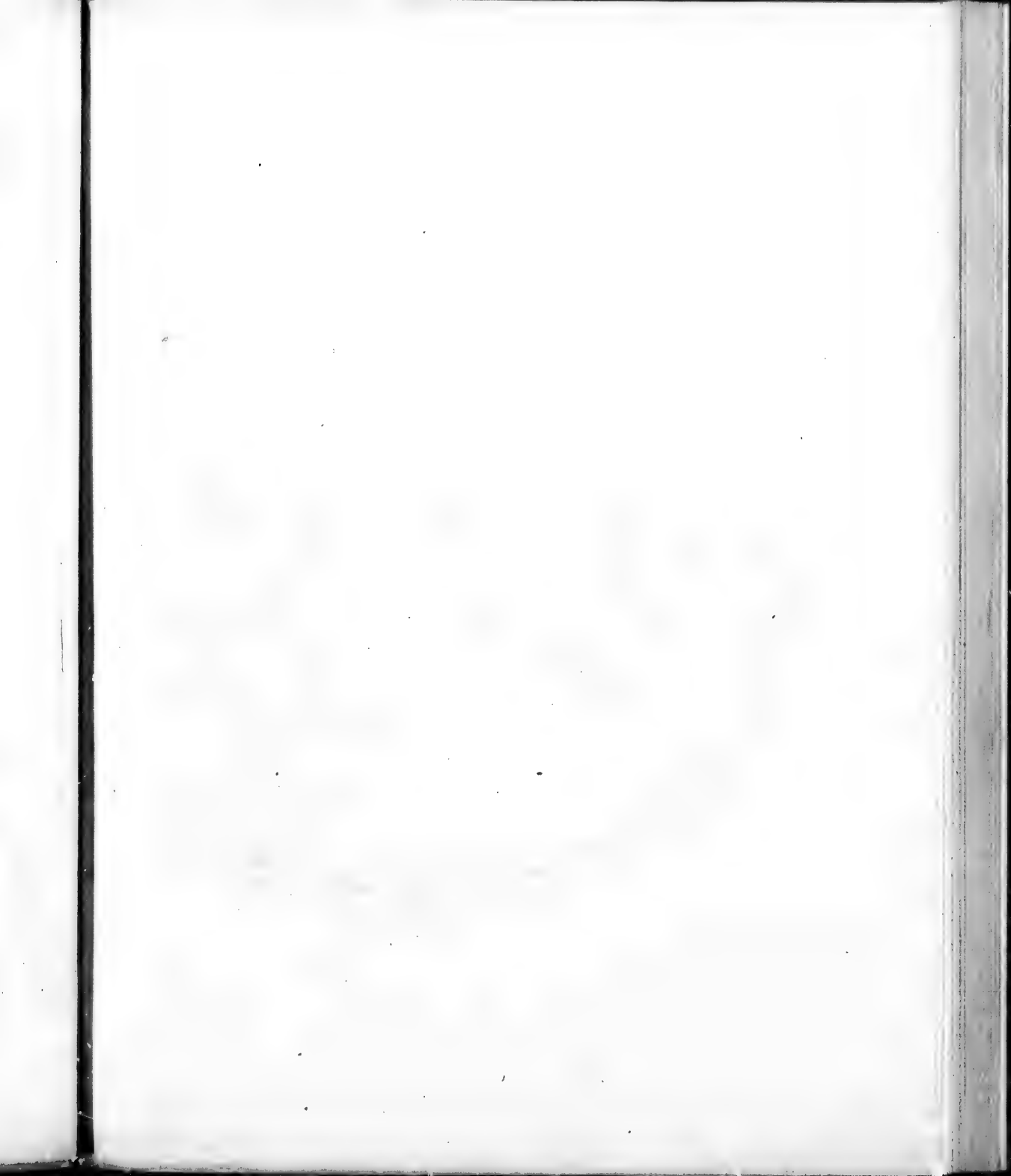
Caerte van't Noorderste Russen, Samojeden, ende Tingoesen

Verclaringe ~~van~~ sommige Ruyfche namen

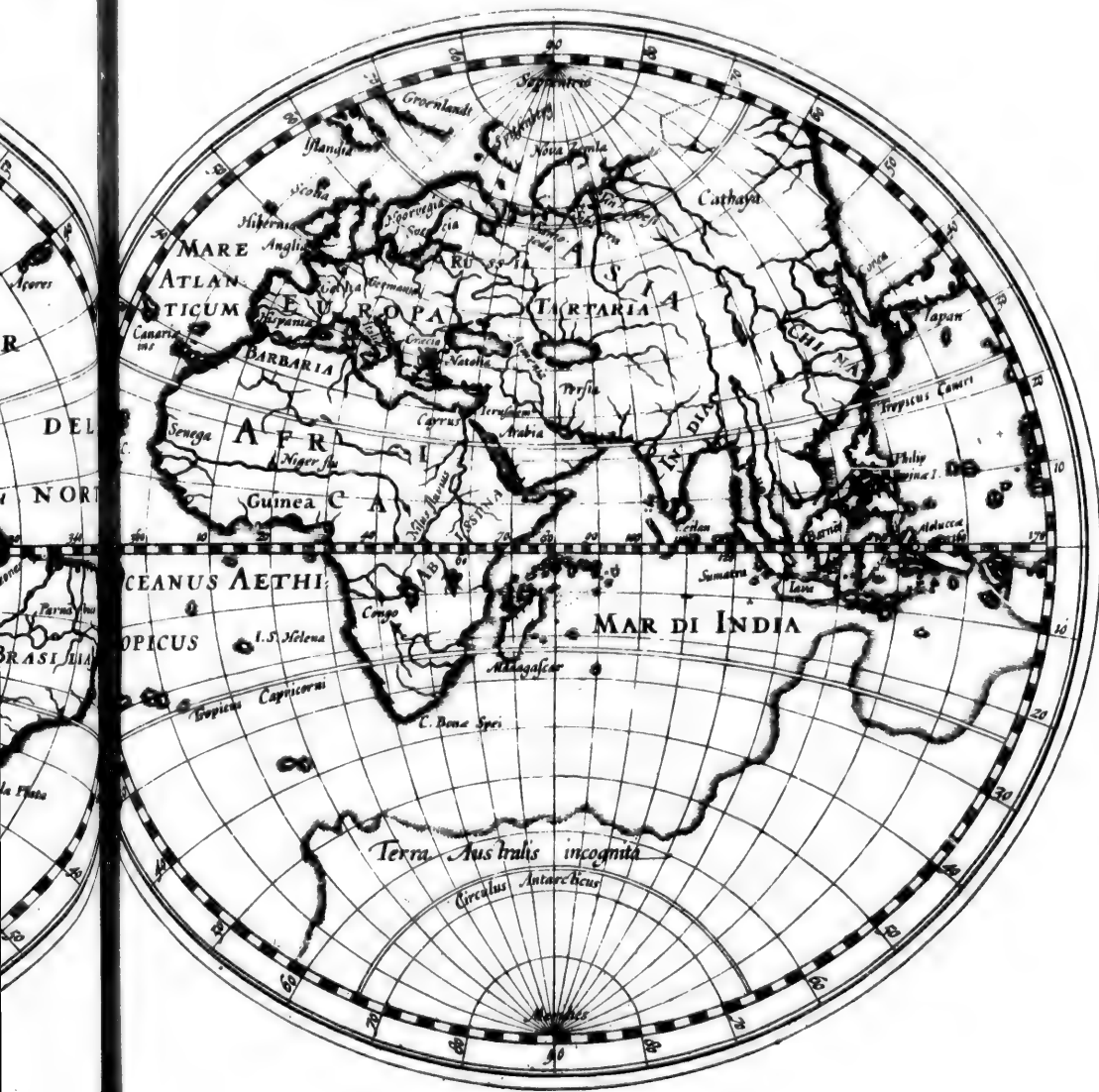
Belin glori	Wit gylant	Stachis more	Dragee zu
Rambasia	Patry's rjpre	Schmooze	Nyghgeboeck
Wyserscaif	Wegpays	Dag's glori	Lange gylant
Meetnaia	Oly's rjpre	Troncaide	Cabelauwriene
Ternaia	Ros rjpre	Majst	Matby's gylant
Zelenia	Gras gylant	Zemofref	Zara's gylant
Wit	Grundergym	Zelenja	Gras
Burnoi	Luhm	Coats	Caten
		Ozem	Lezar

[illegible]









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Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica

DETECTIO- NIS FRETI

Sive, Transitus ad Occasum suprà
terras Americanas, in Chinam
atq; Iaponem ducturi.

Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo.

Item,

Exegesis REGI HISPANIÆ facta, super
tractu recens detecto, in quintâ Orbis parte, cui nomen
AVSTRALIS INCOGNITA.

Cum descriptione

Terrarum Samoiedarum, & Tingoefiorum, in
Tartariâ ad Ortum Freti VVaygats sitarum, nuperq;
sceptro Moscovitarum adscitarum.



AMSTERODAMI

Ex Officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1613.



Liber ad Lectorum.

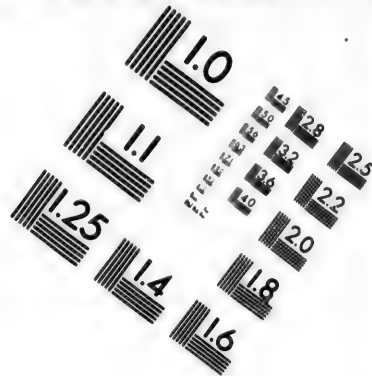
Qui cupis ignotas Lector cognoscere terras,
 Corpore quas fulgens contegit Vrſa ſuo,
 Et ſimul extremos Boreæ, Cauriq; reſſus,
 Et freta iam nautis per via fluctivagis.
 Quasq; Samojedus commutet vellere merces,
 Quam latè Moſchus proferat Imperium.
 Impiger Hudſonius freta quæ petretraverit, & quæ
 Reſtat adhuc Batavis gloria Martigenis.
 Me pretio parvo redimas, animoq; revolvās,
 Sim licet exiguus commoda magna feram.

Ad Lectorem Prolegomena,

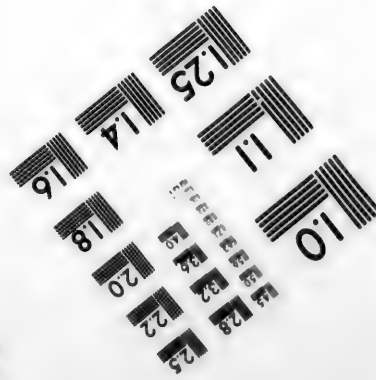
in tractatus sequentes.



T antehac novæ terrarum detecciónes, laboriosissimæque navigationes, tam Hispanorum, quam Anglorum, nec non Batavorum, maximo novitatem studiosorum oblectamine, in lucem editæ fuere: Non alienum a publico commodo duxi, in Theatrum orbis hâc tabulam Præfæcti H. Hudsonis producere de navigatione ipsius supra Americam, in Chinam, & Iapan: maximè cum viderem eam à præstantissimis viris magnoperè expeti: Ne autem ob brevitatem, exiguitatemque apud nonnullos vilesceret opusculum hoc adjunxi historiam Ducis Petri Fernandez de Queiros, quam in libello supplici Regi Hispaniæ exhibito, narrat de regionibus Meridionalibus, detectis in mari del Zur; eam nonnulli magni fecerunt, aliqui quibus de certitudine rei constat, veram esse asserunt. Octavius Pisanus, in suâ totius Orbis tabulâ, quam inversâ delineatione, circulo comprehendit, de Regionibus à Petro Fernandez de Queiros detectis, delineationem suam se cōparasse ait, à Nauclero quodam, statuitque eas à parte occidentali, limæ, cidado de los reynos in Peru. Viginti quinque gradus in longitudinem, qui superant trecenta, & quinquaginta miliaria Germanica, extenditurque secundum illius delineationem, plusquam quingenta miliaria Germanica occidentem versus, at versus Meridiem extenditur usque à Doctissimo gradum ab Æquatore. Sed cum superiori Anno ab Illustri Viro Emanuele à figueiredo, Geographiæ, & Hydrographiæ Professore Vlixbonæ, nunciatum esset, Petrum Fernandez à Queiros nihil Geographiæ dignum prodidisse, sibiq; relationem tantum obscuram delatam esse, situ, latitudine regionum carentem: insuper hoc adderet, se diligentius inquæsiturum, num quid apud



6"



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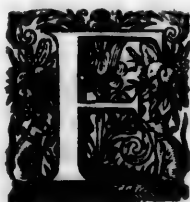
Prolegomena.

eum esset, quod usui esse possit; & adhuc eum esse in Curiâ vel Aulâ Regiâ Madritij, nec quid certi de protectione ejus statutum esse; Exemplar Octavij, Pisani secutus non sum, maxime cum hic ex amicis quidam, affirmet apud se esse delineationem Regionem, aut Insularum nouiter detectarum in Mari del Zur, quam brevi impetrabibus, eamq; cum Octavij Pisani delineatione conferemus. Cum vero apud Batavos serbuerit aliquandiu studium investigandi transitum, in Chinam & Iaponiam, eumque tentarint non nulli Septemtrionem versus, non nulli per VVeygats & mare Tartaricum, operæ pretium duxi, in publicum proferre, quæ à Russis proxima loca incolentibus detecta sunt, Tabulâ ab Isaaco Massa ex Idiomate Russorum translata, ut quid de oris Samojedarum sit sentiendum certo constet. Assiduæ etiam navigationes Cantabrorum, Batavorum, Anglorum in Septentrionum, venatione balænarium, & cuniculorum marinorum, gaudentium, quos Morfas idiomate proprio Russi nominant videntur quid certi promittere, de oris Novæ Semlæ, Nieulandiæ, usq; ad Groenlandiam adhuc incognitis, sed de futuris contingentibus non est determinata veritas.

Descriptio, ac delineatio Geographica

DETECTIONIS FRETÍ.

Sive transitus, supra terras Americanas in Chinam, & Iaponem.



Elicissimæ Anglorum navigationes, & prosperrimi earum successus, magis ac magis isti genti stimulum addiderunt, ut facile omnia tædia devorarint & novas detectiones susceperint, quæ licet laboriosissimæ fuerint in Orientem ad ora Moscoviæ, Novæ Zemlæ & Groenlandiæ, nihilominus defudarunt in partibus Occidentibus (occupatâ iam etiam illic, & colonijs suis infessa Virginia) ut sibi transitum, intra Groenlandiam, & Novam Franciam quærerent sed frustrâ hactenus, seducti viâ in Septentrionem obductâ nivibus & glacie, elaboratum est, usque ad altitudinem septuaginta, aut octaginta graduum, nomenque traxit Fretum ab inventore primo Ioanne Davis, postremus qui idem iter instituit, præfectus fuit Georgius VVeymouth, qui anno millesimo sexcentesimo secundo quingentas leucas navigando emensus est, sed glaciei copiâ coactus est, ut & alij antecessores, in patriam redire. Sed ne irritus plane esset conatus, navigans denuo, ad altitudinem, sexaginta, & unius gradus, per sinum quem Angli Lumles Inlet dicunt, ibi ob occidente in meridiem deflectens centum leucas, postea objectu terræ, transitum non inveniens, imbecillitate sociorum, alijsque de causis, coactus est reverti nihilominus & duos alios sinus lustravit, non sine maxima aquarum copia maris instar, & maximo fluxu & refluxu, intra terram hanc, & eam quam Baccalaos apellant.

Descriptio detectionis Freti.

Hæc navigatio licet tum temporis, votis, non responderit, tamen Diaria Georgij Weymouth (quæ inciderunt in manus D. P. Plantij, curiosissimi rerum novarum investigatoris, in usum patriæ hujus nostræ, rei que Nauticæ) usui fuerunt maximo, H. Hudsoni, in investigatione hujus famosissimi Freti, cum enim anno millesimo sexcentesimo, & nono, ille ageret cum Præfectis Indicæ navigationis, de via inquirenda in Chinam & Catahayam, supra Novam Zemlam, hæc à D. P. Plantio impetravit Diaria, ex quibus totū istud iter Georgij Weymouth per angustias supra Virginiam didicit, usque ad Oceanum, qui eam alluit, hinc ista opinio invaluit, hac viâ solâ patere aditum ad Indos; sed quam vallax sit, docuit illum D. P. Plantius, ex relatu cujusdam, qui in parte Occidentali, terram esse continentem asseverarat, eamque lustrarat. Hudsonus nihilominus in Oriente, & Novâ Zemlâ, viam sibi à glacie, nivibus, præclusam videns, in Occidentem navigavit, ut quid spei superesset inquireret; non recto itinere (ut hic fertur) ut patriæ huic nostræ, & Præfectis prodesset, tantum in Novâ Franciâ mercibus suis commutatis, pro pellibus, salvus in Angliam reversus est, ibique accusatus in detrimentum Patriæ Angliæ navigationes suas instituisse; Iterum iter suscepit, non minori studio de transitu investigando in Occidente, tendens in Fretum Davis, anno millesimo sexcentesimo et decimo, usq; ad altitudinem unjus & sexaginta graduum, ingressus semitam Georgij Weymouth, omnes oras lustravit, hac in tabulâ delineatas, usque ad gradus sexaginta tres, deflexit in Meridiem usq; ad gradus quinquaginta quatuor, sub ijs hybernavit, solvens istinc littus Occidentale legēs, ascendit usq; ad gradum sexagesimū, recta navigans quadraginta leucas, amplū pelagus deprehēdit, fluctibus à Cauro agitatis superbiens: Ex his non exigua spes transeundi Hudsono affulsit, nec voluntas Senatui nautico defuit, sed fastidium, & malevolentia sociorum scrupulum injecere, ob victus inopiam, cum ijs tātum in octo
mensēs

Descriptio detectionis Freti.

mensis prospectum esset, nihilque toto itinere alimento dignum in manus eorum incideret, nisi fortè Indus quidam, qui Crissio Mexicano, seu Iaponensi armatus, feram attulit, ex quo Hudsonus conijciebat, se non longè a Mexicanis abesse, quorum arma, & commercia videret, Tādē prævaluit sociorum malevolentia, qui Hudsonum, cum reliqui præfectis scaphâ exposuerunt in mare, ipsi patriam petiere; quam cum apulissent, ab scelus commissum in carceres detrusi sunt, ibiq; detinentur, donec Præfectus eorum Hudsonus salvus suis restituatur, ab ijs, quibus id negotij superiori anno millesimo, sexcentesimo, & duodecimo, jussu Principes VVallia piæ memoriæ, & Præfectorum Russiæ navigationis commissum est, de quorum reditu hætenus nihil inauditum, hirc spes aliqua afulget, eos angustias illas superasse nec judicamus quid certi nos inaudituros priusquam ex Indiâ Orientali redierint, aut ubi cum Chinenſibus, aut Iaponēſibus sua transfegerint, eademque viâ in Angliam redierint: quod felix & faustum sit precamur unicè.

Nec fervor iste in nostris Amsterodamensibus deferbuit planè, superioribus enim mensibus ab ijs emissa est navis, eo tantum fine, ut de transitu, vel Freto Hudsoni inquireret, & num commercij locus sit in istis oris, si vero eventus votis non respondeat, in Oris Novæ Franciæ negotiabuntur.



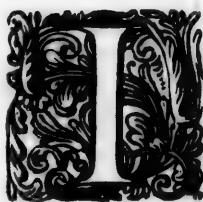
EXEGESIS

Libelli supplicis, oblato Regiæ Majestati

Hispaniæ, a Duce Petro Fernandez de Quir,

Super

*Detectione quartæ partis Orbis terrarum, cui
nomen Australis incognita, eiusq; immensis opibus
& fertilitate.*



Illuſtriſſime Rex, Octavum hunc libellum ſupplicem tibi offero, ſuper deductione coloniarum, in terras quas Majestati Regiæ placuit detegi, in regione Australi incognitâ, ut hactenus in negotio eo nihil actum ſit, nihilque reſponſi aut ſpei datum de feliciffimo eventu. Elapſi enim quatuordecim menſes, ex quo in Aulâ hic fui, totidemque anni cum primum hæc agreſſus ſum, ſine ullo ſtipendio aut mercede, inductus ſolummodo præſtantiâ Rei, devoratiſque omnibus tædijs, viginti millibus leucis emiſſis, terrâ ac mari, omnibus meis abſumptis, mihi ipſi deſuiſſe videor, tanta, tamque horrenda paſſus, ut vix eſſari liceat, eo ſine ut pium hoc, & laudabile opus abſolverem.

Quare ad pedes Regiæ Majestatis ſupplex me devolvo, ne præmijs juſtis & debitis continuis laboribus, & moleſtijs meis defrauder: Cum ſciam quanti interſit divini gloriæ. Regiæ Majestati, nec exigua hæc paritura commoda non tantum his ſeculis, ſed & evolvendis in æternum.

Vt autem exordiar, hæc de regionū nuperrime detectarum amplitudine habeo, quæ ipſe oculis vidi, quæque Ludovicus Paez de Torres, Architalaſſus Majestati Regiæ nunciavit, longitudo earum, quanta totius eſt Europæ, Aſiæ minoris uſque ad Mare Caſpium, Perſiæ, cum inſulis maris mediterranei, & Oceani

Exemplar libelli Regi Hisp. oblato.

Oceani omnibus, Anglia ex Scotia comprehensis, cum Hibernia. Incognita hæc terra, est quarta mundi pars, ut bis facile & regna omnia, & regiones, dominia, quibus Rex hodie imperitat, ambitu suo possit complecti. Nō habent hæc regiones vicinos Turcas, Mauros aliasve nationes, quibus pro more est, rodere vicinas ditiones: Subjacēt omnes Zonæ torridæ, pars lineæ Æquinoctiali subjacet, latitudinis graduū nonaginta: si vero penitius inspiciātur erūt tales quæ Africa, Europæ, & maximæ parti Asiæ sint Antipodes, ipsque non cedāt: Notatu dignum, regiones sub quindecim gradibus à nobis perlustratas, Hispaniā nostram fertilitate superare: hinc conjicio, alias altitudini earum oppositas, Paradiso non esse dissimiles.

Scater totus hic tractus innumerabili incolarum multitudine, alij candidi, alij fuci, alij mulati Hispanicā linguā: nonnullis capilli sunt nigri, longi fluentes, quibusdam crispī, villosi, alij flavī, & rari: ea diversitas magni inter eos commercij, crebrique conventus argumentum est, solique præstantia: maxime laudandum, quod nullis in mutuas cædes machinis bellicis ruant, nec in argenti fodinis operentur tamen nullis artibus videntur imbuti, nec arces habēt nec mœnia. Regem nec legem. Simples tantum gentes, in factiones divisæ, nec unquam satis concordēs. Arma ipsis hæc quotidiana; Arcus, sagittæ at nullo veneno tinctæ, clavæ, fustes, tela missilia & lignea: Pudēda sua velāt: mūditiē sint studiosi, tractabiles grati in benefactores (expertus loquor.) Hinc spes affulget si placide & amice tractentur, futuros placabiles, dociles, quibusque facile satisfiat: quæ tria maximè sunt necessaria in hisce primordijs, ut gentes hæc Zelo quodam ducantur ad sanctos & salutiferos fines. Ædes earum sunt ligneæ, palmarū frondibus tectæ. Fœtilibus utuntur instrumenta textoria norunt, & opera reticulata, imo & retibus utuntur: Marmorarij sunt, Tibias, Tympana, cochlearia, omniaque ejus generis è ligno fabricantur.

B

Cœmiteria

Exemplar libelli

Cœmiteria ipsis sunt, & loca precibus dicata: Horti in arcolas & pulvillos pulchrè distincti: Maximo usui sunt ipsis cochleæ margaritiferae, ex quibus cuneos, scalpra, ferras, ligones, aliaque ejus generis instrumenta formant, etiam spherulas collo appendendas: Habent insulani naviculas adfabrè elaboratas, & trajectui commodissimas; certum argumentum ipsis rationes esse vicinis magis excultas: nec vanū indicium quod verres & gallos gallinaceos castrent.

Panes ex triplici radicum genere conficiunt, quarum maxima ibi copia, proveniunt enim injussæ, easque torrent, & coquant gustui sunt pergratæ, salubres, multi succi, diuturnæ: nonnullæ longitudinem unius ulnæ superant, crassitudine semiulnam. Fructus ejus tractus quamplurimi & optimi: Platani sunt sectuplices, Amygdali quadruplices: prægrandes Obi, fructus cotoneis malis nostratibus magnitudine & sapore non dissimiles: nuces innumeræ: mala medica, & citrea, quibus Barbari non vescuntur, alijque non minus suaves, quam prægrandes fructus: multæ insuper, nec minus crassæ arrundines Sacchari: nec poma nostratia ipsis defunt, immensus ipsis est palmarum numerus, ex quibus TVBA extempore depromitur, ipsis loco vini est Acori, Mollis, & Seri, nuclei ei sunt suavissimi, ipsos fructus cocos Indi nominant, cum virent sunt ipsis loco Carduorum, ipsa medulla cremorem lactis pene refert ubi maturuerint, terrâ ac mari ipsis cibus & potus sunt, vietî oleo stillât, lijchnis aprissimo, & vulneribus est instar balsami. Ex corticibus tenenorum fructuum lagenulas conficiunt, ejusque generis vascula omnia, interiores vero cortices, stuppæ, vel musco vice sunt, navium commissuris ferruminandis, fiuntque ex ipsis rudentes, funes nautici minores, restes, elijchnia bombardica: ex prestantissimâ frondiū parte vela scapharum & lintrium contexuntur, tenuissimæ storeæ, tegulæ etiam quibus ædes foris intusque miniuntur, prælongis erect isque arborum stipitibus contignatæ: ex ijs etiam
fiunt

Regis Hisp. oblatis.

fiunt tabulæ, hastæ, aliaque armorum genera, Remi, aliaque domestica utensilia, idque notatu dignissimum, hæc palmyra vinearum instar esse, ex quibus toto anno leguntur vina, sine ullis laboribus ullo sumptuum, temporisve dispendio. Oleum variæ species nobis visæ, Cucurbitæ Bledi magni & parvi, fabæ omnia legumina. De carnibus hæc habeto, maxima porcorum ibi copia, Gallinarum, caponum, perdicum, anatum, turturum, columbarum: palumbes & capræ alteri Capitaneo visæ: de vaccis quoque & bubalis sermo erat Indis. Piscium genus varium: ibi Harghi, pescereijes, lizæ, lingulacæ, Salmones, Meri, Alosæ, Macabises, Casanes, Pampani, sardæ, rajæ, cuculi, chitevieje, anguillæ, porci marini, chapini, rubiæ, almexæ, gammari, alijque complures, quorum nomina & numerus non occurrunt, maxima enim copiâ iuxta naves a socijs capti. Quæ si diligenter perpendantur, conjici potest, quanta deliciarum varietas ex tanta omnium rerû affluentia, hauriri poterit, ita ut nec condita ulla, imo ne Marci panes desiderari poterint, rejectis omnibus extraneis: superunt etiam nauticis usibus necessaria, butyrum; Petasones, acetum, aromata, omnisque generis condimenta. Notatu dignum, multa ipsis esse nostratibus non dissimilia, majori copiâ quam apud nos, ita ut ea tellus videtur palmâ Europæ eripere gignendo, producendoque omnia: mittit enim argentum & uniones, Capitaneus alter in historia sua aurû sibi visum commemorat. Tres igitur producit pretiosissimas rerum species, à natura hominibus concessas. Nō defunt nuces myristicæ, mastiche, zinziber, piper (testus sum oculatus) norunt Cinnamomum, mirum si non nascantur cariophylla, cum affluant omnibus aromatibus, eoque magis quod hæ terræ parallelæ sunt regionibus Tarrenatæ atque Bachan: nec deest materia conficiendi fericum, pitam, Saccharum, Anir, Superbiunt Ebena, alijsque lignorum generibus ex quibus naves fiant, cum suis velis, ac triplici ad rudentes materie, quarum una canabi nostræ non

Exemplar libelli

diffimilis: Olem istud Cocorum sit ex galagala, vicem picis liquidæ præstans. Vidimus speciem quâdam resinæ, qua Indipiraguas fuasi. lintres picant: Cumque ipsis non desint capræ, & vaccæ, nec cærnium, corij, sevi, arvinæ erit penuria. Apes nobis visæ, mellis ac Cæræ argumentum sunt, & præter hæc, multa milia nobis incognita pollicentur. Situi vero regionum si accedat industria, cum ibi tanta sit rerum terrâ nascentium copia, non exigua nostratium ibi gignendarum est spes (quarum nonnullas fertilissimas præstantissimasque in Peruvia Hispaniaque nova provenientes, eo decrevi transferre) Hæc ita conjuncta, terram istam ita ditatura videntur, ut non tantum indigenis sustentandis sufficiant, sed & Americam, Hispaniamque superfluis ditare poterunt, si modo non desint qui huic operi manus auxiliatrices adhibeâr. Littora enim tantum à nobis lustrata illustrissime Rex, indicio nobis sunt, quid ex intimis regionum penetralibus sit sperandum, spondeo tanta commoda, tantasque divitias, quantas hodie ex nostris Indis haurimus, animus nobis fuit tantum eas detegere, non penitus perlustrare, nec licuit ob invaliditatem, aliasque causas singula indagare, cum nec unus mensis sufficeret sed duodecimum totius anni menses, ut singula quæ terra certâ anni tempestate nascantur, notarem. Neque Indi istarum regionum indigenæ, æstimari debent iisdem cupiditatibus quibus nos duci, sed eos esse, qui hoc unum desiderant ut æratem sine ullis laboribus, corporis defatigatione, molestijs transigant, nec ita ut nos vili lucro inhiantes, aut curis torquentes.

Tantas commoditates vitæque suavitates & delicias eo loci homo percipiet, quantæ ex solo amænissimo, cultissimo, temperatissimo sperari possint: Solum est furvum, pingue & fecundum, atgilla passim abundans, struendis ædificijs idonea, & lateribus, & tegulis, nec desunt lapides vivi, marmora si cui animus erit splendide ædificare. Lignis ad opera quæque regio abundat, pulchræ in eâ planities, campi, ut plurimum rivulis,

Regis Hisp. oblari.

vulis, fossis, omnibus divisi, præ altæ, & quidē fissæ rupes, passim quam plurimi torrentes, fluvij, in quibus commodè extruantur hydromylæ, Azenæ, traphiches, aliæque aquarum moles. Non deerunt Esseni, Salinæ, & quæ fertilitatem soli arguunt, crebra canneta, in quibus cannæ crassitudinem sex palmorum superant, & fructus etiā respondēt, ipsa in summitate tenues & præduri, cortice levi: etiam silices Madritēsisibus non cedētes.

Sinus divorum Philippi & Iacobi litorē viginti leucarum expanditur, planè illimis, tutus noctu & interdiu intrātibus, pagis frequēs, quorum fumos luce mediā, ignes & faces noctu sæpe eminus conspeximus.

Portus cui nomen est Veræ cruci, ita latè patet, ut mille navium capax, fundus etiam ei illimis, arenā nigricanti, vacua syrtibus, imo anchoram figere licet ad altitudinem plus minus quadraginta ulnarum; inter ostia duorū fluminum, quorum alter Bætim magnitudine superat, pulvinus est, quem vulgus barram vocat, ad profunditatem duarum ulnarum, quæ cata scopia, & patassas transmittit, alterum Scaphæ nostræ tuto navigabant, aquatum euntes, nullo delectu, cum ad ejus ripam aquarum limpidissimarum maxima sit copia. Littus, quo exonerantur naves, patet trium plus minus leucarum spatio, nigricantibus, minusculis, & majusculis silicibus munitū, navibus suburrandis aptissimis, quod nullus sinus appereret, herbisq; frondētibus vireret, duximus Oceano non pulsari, arboreisq; omnes quod in sublime erectæ, nec hāc vel illā in partē incli nantes, duximus regionē illā nullis fere tēpestatibus infestari.

Nec præteriundū silētio, ista amænitate, portū insignē & cōmendabilē, ut & Thessala Tēpe superet Sole nōdū orto chilias avium variarū harmoniā suā audientiū animos reficiebat, lusciniz merulæ, coturnices, acāthides, hirundines innumeres, peregrini (unus tantum psittacus) voces suas miscebāt, nec deerat locustarum & cicadarum garritus Matutinis & vespertinis horis suavissimos odores ex floribus spirabat terra, nec azabere

Exemplar libelli

quidem, aut alvahaca desideratis. Hinc certo conclusimus ærem regionis esse suavissimam, ipsamque Naturam omnium Matrem optimam ibi servare temperiem: Portus hi & sinus eo etiam nomine commendantur, quod præstantissimis insulis adjuncti sunt, præsertim septem, de quibus fama, se porrigere, ad deucentas leucas, certo nobis constat unum quinquaginta leucas complecti ambitu suo, duodecimum vero leucis ab ipso portu abest. Ut illustriss. Rex uno verbo omnia complectar. Hoc in sinu & portu sub 15³ graduum altitudine statim splendidissima, & populosissima Vrbs statui potest, omnes etiam incolæ optatissimis opibus, & commoditatibus gaudebunt, easque communicabunt Provincijs Chili, Peru, Panamæ, Nicaraguæ, Gattimalæ, Novæ Hispaniæ, Terrenatæ, & Philippinis, quibus omnibus tu Rex longè latèque impetas; quod si & has quas offero tuo Imperio amplissimo adjunxeris, eas tanti facio, ut (præterquam quod merito principes sunt aliarum) multis alijs tam pretiosarum mercium abundantia, quam opulentiâ longè palmam eripiant, etiam Chinæ, Iaponi, imo & reliquis Asiæ Insulis. Ita ut verbis cōplecti non liceat, quid sentiam, nec ullis nisi Mathematicis mea sententia probari potest, quorum iudicio stabit, has regiones sub ipsum ingressum alere posse viginti hominū aut Hispanorum millia, imo longè non abest qum exclamen. Hic ille est mundus, cui Hispania centrum, hæc corpus, ille peripheria.

Quid in igitur Rex illustrissime commoditatem loci, temperiemque æris commendem; cujus est & hoc clarissimum indicium quod cum nostri, exteri istorum locorum; ibi versarentur, nullus tamen eorum morbo ullo correptus est, licet assiduo laborent, fudent, madeant, aquam bibant jejuni, aut edant quæ tellus mittit, nec evitent Lunam, Solem, minimè locis istis fervidum, de nocte etiam stragula admittant.

Cum igitur plerique incolarum obesi, & magnæ staturæ sint

Regi Hisp. oblato.

sint, nonnulli etiam longævi, licet humi vivant, eximiæ salubritatis signum, si enim quid solo inesset vitij, habitarent in summis ædibus, ut sit in Insulis Philippinis, alijsque a me lustratis regionibus, cumque carnes & pisces nullo sale conditi, biduum perstent incorrupti, cū istinc allati fructus, ut apud me videre est, e duobus intempestivè decerptis, maximè sunt salubres: cū deniq; nulla loca sterilia, nec cardui, nec arbores spinosæ, nullæ radicibus supra terrā elatis, nec lacunæ, paludes, nullæ in montibus nives, aut noxij vermes, nulli in fluminibus Crocodili, nullæ tam domibus, quam frugibus noxiæ formicæ, niguæ, rucæ, culices nobis visi sunt; Statuo, & affirmo hoc nostrum propositum esse laudabile, cum tales sint Regionēs, quæ quamplurimis Indiæ locis palmam præripiant, quæ sint inhabitabiles, aut vix ob molestias habitari aut coli possint.

Historiā recensui Illustriss. Rex, Regionum, splēdidissimarum, nomine Majestatis Regiæ detectarum, & in possessionē tuam sub Regio vexillo detectarum: hoc pacto: Primum erecta Crux, templumque exstructum, honori Divæ Virginis Lauretanæ, celebrabantur viginti Missæ, concurrebant omnes ut obtinerent indulgentias, Festo Pentecostes concessas, cum solenni supplicatione Festo Sacramenti imo sanctissimum istud Sacramentum perambulabat incognitas istas terras, in quibus tria statui vexilla, geminas columnas præferentia, cum insignijs Majestatis Regiæ, ita ut merito dici possit, jam jam confirmatum illud. Plus ultrā: & quatenus sunt continens, ad extrema esse devērum. Hæc & reliqua omnia tanquam à fidelissimo Regiæ Majestatis cliente gesta eo fine ut hunc titulum Australiæ incognitæ Rex noster reliquis adjiciat; nomenque toto orbe per omnium hominum ora volitet, maximam in gloriam Numinis divini, quod terram hanc detexit, neque in eam perduxit & nunc me salvum Regiæ Majestati stitit, eodem animo & mente, quo antea, in hoc Opus, quod antea fovi, & nunc dignitatis, pietatisque, ergo deamo

Exemplar libelli

deamo & depereo.

Nec despero ob eam quæ est Majestatis Regiæ in consilijs capiundis prudentia, in gerundis magnanimitas, in fovendis Christiana pietas, negotium hoc summo Zelo procuratum iri, imo ut de futura terrarum istarum jam detectarum cultura certior esse possim. Nec loci amænitas, aut lucri spes, stimulum nobis addere deberent ne deserta essent, sed ut Deus Pater cæli ac terræ conditor, cum filio suo Iesu Christo, unico Salvatore, & Spiritus sancti, ab incolis agnoscatur, colatur, invoceatur, Satanæ rejecto, qui ab ipsis adoratur. Tum primum operi tanto benedicet Dominus, tantaque emolumenta in gentem nostram redundabunt, ut merito in nos copiæ cornu effuisse gloriari poterimus: contra vero si Romanæ Ecclesiæ perduelles has nostris laboribus detectas regiones invaserint, ut falsa sua dogmata propagent, nostraque destruant, Eheu, quantus labor, quantæ curæ in nos ingruent, imo quæ felici auspicio a nobis cepta, in pejus omnia vertentur, ipsam australiæ incognitæ possessionem sibi ipsis adscribent, funditusque evertent, quod omen avertat Deus optimus maximus.

Ex his non dubito cum Regiæ Majestati constet, quanta damna hæc sunt paritura, imo immensis auri argentique thesauris non refarcienda fore incommoda, imo satis difficulter tanto malo remedium posse inveniri ubi radices egerit.

Hac unâ & solâ viâ adspirat Rex ad regni cælestis possessionem, impendēdo tanto negotio summulam aliquam argenti Peruviani, hinc æternum nomen, Imperium novi Orbis offertur. Et cum nemo sit, qui pro hoc in Regem collato beneficio petat præmium ullum, Ego is sum, simul etiam supplico, ut felicissimis hisce temporibus, quid certi decernatur paratæ sunt naves prædiatæ & Parones, longa via mihi obeunda, multaq; adhuc tanto itineri desunt, imo maxima jactura animarum, rerumque spiritualium hac mora sit.

Christophorus Columbus, cum suspicaretur tantum novum

Regi Hisp. oblatus.

vum Orbum detegi posse, non destitit molestus esse Regi suo, ut possit demitti in oras exteras, multo minus mihi desistendum, cum sim certus de situ earum regionum, & sum testis oculatus. Supplex igitur Regē oro, ut ex millibus remedijs, unum decernatur, ut voti compos reddar, & bono hoc quod in manibus est, frui liceat, nō ero difficilis, quin muneri meo me non defuturum spondeo. Regium erit fræna injicere Satanæ, eique iugum imponere, qui iam dominatur ijs gentibus, tu Rex imperium suscipe, sis ipsis Patronus & salvator. Hoc unum peto & rogo.

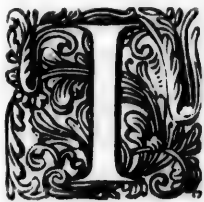
See for the engraving: the Dutch edition, hereafter.

*Samoiedarum, trabis a rangiferis protractis insidentium
Nec non Idolorum ab iisdem cultorum effigies.*

DESCRIPTIO

Regionum Siberiæ, Samojediæ, Tingoësiæ &

itinerum è Moscovia, Orientem & Aquilonem ver-
sus eò ducentium, ut à Moschis ho-
die frequentantur.



IN Moscoviâ est natio, cui nomen Anicouvij filij, rusticâ progenie, genealogiam ducens, à quodam agricolâ Anica: Hic agris abundans adhabitabat flumini VVitfogdæ influenti fluvium Dunam, ab Oriente, lambēti vero à Septentrione Ofoylam, & Vstingam centesimo inde miliari prope Fanum Michaelis Archangeli arcem sic dictâ in mare album se exoneranti. Hic Anica locuples, multa prole beatus omnibusque fortunæ donis fruens, acri quadam libidine captus studebat resciscere quas terras & regiones incoherent illi, qui quotannis ad mercatum veniebāt in Moscoviam, pretiosis pellibus, alijsque mercibus linguâ, vestitu, Religione, moribus plane dissimiles. Samojedas se dicentes varijsque nominibus compellantes. Ferebantur hæ nationes quotannis flumine secundo Ofoylam & Vstingam versus ad fluvium Dunam, merces omnis generis cum Russis & Moschis permutantes, maxime pelles quas Babylonicas dicimus, ad emporia deferentes.

Hic ANICA, cupidus scire, unde hi venirent & quæ loca incoherent spes enim maximarum divitiarum affulgebat, ex istis pellibus quas quotannis importabant clanculum cum nonnullis amicitiam contraxit, imo decem aut duodecim servulos comitatu eorum in patriam adjunxit, hoc ipsis dans negotij, ut regiones quas transirent curiosè explorarēt, maxime de eorum moribus, habitaculis, ratione vitæ, gestibus studiosè inquirerent, ut redeuntes domum, de singulis rationem

exactam redderent, quod & fecerunt, Anica vero reverbos omnes familiariter suscepit, amice tractavit, tantum silencio ipsis imposito, quæ intellexerat condidit animi sui penetralibus, neque cuiquam verbum fecit, sequenti anno cum exteri ad mercatum venirent, plures socios itineris ex suis adjunxit, imo amicos, & sanguine junctos, ijsque commisit merces nonnullas vilioris pretij, ut tintinnabula, crepundia, & quales Germania mittit, etiam hi singula regionum istarum diligenter perscrutati sunt, cumque quamplurima deserta, & flumina emensi essent, pervenerent ad flumen Obi, ubi contracta cum Samojedis amicitia, notarunt pelles istic nullo in pretio haberi, si vero inde exportuntur, divitias maximas ex ijs congeri posse, præterea hanc gentem nullis cingi muris sed gregatim, & pacifice inter se vivere, a senioribus populi eos regi, eos esse immundos in cibo præparando, & ferarum carnibus victitare, panis & frugum nullam habere notitiam, solertes esse atque industrios, sagittis valere, arcus lento quodam & flexibili ligno fieri, lapidibusque acutis, vel piscium spinis præmuniri, ijsque feras trajicere, quarum maximus ibi numerus: piscium spinas ipsis acus esse, & nervos fila, atque ita consuere pelles quibus vestiuntur, quarum pilos æstate extrorsum hyeme vero introrsum vertunt: Notarunt insuper eos tegere domos suas Alcium, aut similibus animalium pellibus, quas nullo loco habent. Vt omnia uno verbo complectar, emissarij hi curiosè singula observarunt, maximaque pellium Babyloniarum copia onusti ad suos rediere, ex quibus omnia, quæ tantopere auebat scire Anica, rescivit planè, qui subsequenter annis negotiatus est cum amicis istarum regionum, & fœdere junctis, ut eâ negotiatione Anicovij congatherint maximas divitias, multosque agros undique coemerint, latuit hic dolus omnes vicinos, ignari unde tantæ opes affluerent, nec defuit ipsis pietas, ædes enim sacras nonnullas condidere in suis pagis: postea etiam pulcherrimum templum struxere in urbe Ofoylâ,

soylâ, ad fluvium Witfogdam, quam habitabant tum temporis, fundamentum albo topho substructum erat, ita ut uno verbo dicam, nullus erat divitiarum modus, neque mensura: nihilominus prospera hæc fortuna ipsis suspecta fuit, ne aliquando felicitatem tantam negaret, ut sæpe evenit, maximè cum apud exteros maximâ laborarent invidiâ, cum tamen ipsi causam non præberent, insigni quadam providentiâ huic malo remedium adhibuere, ut certi esse possint de statu suo, didicerant illi ex proverbio usitato apud Moschos, cui in aulâ non sunt amici, ne homo quidem censendus: fit enim plærumque, ut qui dotibus aliquibus, aut divitijs affluunt in Moscoviâ, invidiâ præmantur, aut falso accusentur apud Principem, nisi vero fautores habeant, ilico indicta causa ad extrema rediguntur aut radicitus evelluntur: Hi Anicouvij cum opibus affluerent, non defuit ipsis in aula fautor, qui secundus a Rege habebatur, dictus Boris Goddenoof, gener Imperatoris Fedor Iuanovitz, tum temporis regnantis, hic vero Boris defuncto focero, in regno successit ut apparet ex Annalibus Moscoviæ.

Visum igitur fuit Anicouvij, huic Boris omnia aperire, oblati primum ei de more muneribus, hoc unum rogantes ut eorum dictis faciles præberet aures, se quid habere quod toti imperio usui esset, & prodesset: Boris arrectis statim auribus se facilem præbuit, eique aperuit terrarum Samojedæ & Siberiæ situm, tum quæ ibi est visa, & notata, & quæ opes huic Imperio Moscouitarum possent affluere, multo quam antè liberalius eos excepit: hæc cum satis planæ ipsi aperuissent, nihil tamen de sua negotiatione, in ijs regionibus, & quam rectè cum incolis egissent, quantasque divitias brevi convassassent. Boris statim ardere cupiditate, ac velle ista inquirere, complexus est illos, non secus ac ex se natos, & ad dignitates promovit imo amplissimo Imperatoris nomine ipsis concessio diplomate cavit, ut, sine contradictione terris & agris perpetuo liberè

fruerentur, eosque pro libitu in hæredes transferent, & quod maximum immunes essent ob omni tributo in perpetuū, sic paulatim crevit eorum fortuna; ut etiam si forte hyberno tēpore in urba Moscuā essent, eos suā rehi iussit, quod maximum est honoris genus, si deferatur a Magnatibus qualis hic Boris erat, penes eum enim totius regni Imperium. Vbi vero singula preprendisset Imperatori rem totam aperuit, cui neq; displicuit, imo maximo deinceps honore hunc BORIS affecit, eique totum hoc negotium commisit: Ille non segnis, Ducum magnanimorum, & tenuioris fortune Nobilium quibus favebat, operā est usus, jubebatque ut eos itineris comites sibi adsciscerent, quos Anicouviij adjungerent, splendideque se vestirent more Legatorum, adjunctis insuper aliquot militibus, muneribusque exigui pretij, quæ gentibus largirentur, quas accederent, ijsque hoc in mandatis dedit, ut omnes Vias publicas, vel Regias, Flumina, Sylvas, & loca singula notarent, etiam ipsa nomina, ut post reditum de singulis rationem posset reddere nec immemor hujus mandati fuit, ut humaniter gentes istas tractarent, comiter exciperent, interea tamen de commodissimo loco despicerēt, ubi Arx, aut propugnaculum quoddam exstrui posset, imo si fieri posset, ut incolas istarum regionum in Moscoviam unā secum adducerent.

Legati hi, vestibus, armis, pecuniā, donarijs, omnibusque rebus ad iter necessarijs instructi, Moschuā discedunt, VVitfogdam postea apud Anicouvios devenere, qui jam & socios itineris destinarāt, una & amicos nonnullos, eorumque liberos. Vbi eo devenitum fuit, egerunt, sedulo inquirentes, de optimatibus, quibus maximum honorem exhibuerunt, & munuscula obtulerunt, quæ ipsis videbantur maximi valoris, quæ tantā gratiā apud ceteros peperere, ut Moschos, occurrētes, plausibus & clamoribus exciperent, ad pedes eorum se abijcerent, imo ob cultum tam splendidum pro dijs eos haberent. Interea datā occasione, cæpere Moschi interpretibus usi Samojedis, aliquot

annis

annis in pagis Moscoviæ addiscēdæ linguæ gratia versatis, agere
& loqui magnificè de suo Imperatore, quē infinitis extolle-
bant laudibus, ut Deum terrestrem eum pænè facerent, mul-
taque obiter adjiciebant, quibus cupiditate videndi inflamma-
bantur magis ac magis, avebant enim oculis videre ea quæ in-
tellexerant, oblatâ hac occasione studuerunt Moschi, eorum
votis satisfacere, addebāt & illud se obsides relicturos, qui dum
in Moschoviâ Barbari essent, linguam eorum addicerent: hoc
pacto multorum hominum animos cis Fluvium Obij sibi de-
vinxerunt, qui se ultro sceptro Moschorum subiecerunt pro-
mittentes singulis annis, in singula capita, (ne pueris quidem
arcum tractare discentibus exceptis) binas Sabellorum pelles,
quæ ipsis nullo loco erant, sed Moschis maximo, imo instar ci-
melij, eas promiserunt se satisfacturos Tribuno ærario, de-
putato, quod & accidit fatis fideliter. Trajecere de hinc legati
Fluvium Obij, & ducentas fere Leucas trans Fluvium, Ortum
& Aquilonem versus emensi sunt: obtulere se passim variæ
ferarum species, limpidissimi fontes, stirpes & arbores vario-
res, sylvæ amænissimæ, etiam nonnulli Samojedæ, quorum a-
liqui Alcibus vehebantur, aliqui rhedis qui a Cervis, & Cani-
bus velocitate cervos superantibus trahebantur: Multi deni-
que occurrerunt, visu & admiratione digna, quæ ordine &
fideliter notarunt. Omnibus hisce transactis, nonnullos suo-
rum ut linguam addicerent, apud Samojedas reliquerunt, &
voluntarios Samojedarum assumerunt, ducentes in patriam
suam Moschoviam, felicissimè iter absolverunt, & rationem
de singulis reddidere huic BORIS, qui verbo tenus omnia
Imperatori recensuit, felicissimumque successum. Admira-
bantur omnes, adductos ad se Samojedas, jusseruntque ut ede-
rent dexteritatis in sagittando specimina, quæ ita doctè ab illis
edita, ut fidem superent: nummulum enim ad magnitudinem
nostratis dimidiati stufieri, arbori adfigebant, è cujus conspectu
secedebant longè, ut vix dignosci posset, attamen singulis icti-
bus

bus scopum feriebant, quod spectatoribus miraculo fuit, & admirationi.

Ita è contrario hi Samojodæ mirabantur cum mores & vitam Moschorum, tum & urbis Moscuae splendorem, sed non sine horrore intuebantur ipsum Imperatorem, ita splendide vestitum, si aut equo veheretur, vel lecticâ, a multis equis traheretur, quamplurimus nobilibus non minus splendide ornatis cingeretur satellitibus quadringētis, armis suis instructis publicè oſſerveretur, nihilominus sonum campanarum admirabantur, quarum in urbe Moscuâ infinitus numerus, etiam luculentissimas officinas publicas urbis, imo fastum & splendorem totius civitatis, ut in Deorum thronos se sublatos suspicarentur, at hoc unum erat in votis, ut popularibus suis liceret adesse, eisq̃ue rerum visarum Historiam narrare, quin beatos se prædicabant, si tanto Imperatori se possent subicere, quem plane pro Deo quodam habebant. Cibos à Moschis appositos avide comedebant, gratiores enim palato eorum erant carnibus crudis, quibus in patriâ vescuntur, aut piscibus vento duratis & merito.

Tandem eo devenit, ut Imperatorem in Principem suum delegerint, etiam populares longè lateq̃. diffusos, ad idem fœdus induxerint, eumque supplices rogarunt, ut dignaretur eòs eo honore, ut Gubernatores nonnullos mitteret, a quibus regerentur, quibusque tributa prædicta persolverent.

De idololatria istarū gentium, nulla mentio, sed non sublata est, non dubito tamen Christianam fidem apud eos facile posse propagari, si modo idonei fatis, & maxime pij verbi divini præcones eò mitterentur, quod opus maximè Christianum non intermitteretur, ubi Mars ab ipsis exulaverit.

Hisce omnibus ita transactis Anicouvij, ad magnas dignitates ascenderunt, magnaue passim immunitate quin & Imperio in finitimis terris donati, latifundia centū inter se miliaribus diffita, ad fluvios Dunam, VVitfogdam, & Soehnam pacificè

cificè possidentes, ita ut potentissimi, opulentissimique sint & habeantur, nullusque sit honorum & dignitatum modus.

Deliberatum imo statutum jam apud Moschos, deligenda ad flumen Oby, & finitimis Regionibus, loca, natura sua munita, ut in ijs struant, & præsidario milite firment Arces, eoque mittant Gubernatorem publicum qui magis ac magis vicinas terras detegat, regnoque adjiciat: Nec defuit eventus primum enim structæ sunt validæ arces aliquot, ad formam Murorum Gallicorum, trabibus directis perpetuis in longitudinem, sine faxis, paribus intervallis, quæ multo aggere intus effarciuntur usque ad iustam altitudinem, quæ postea præsidio munitæ sunt. Tantaque in dies eo mittitur hominum multitudo, ut nonnullis locis jam collectæ sint civitates, è Polonie, Tartaris, Russis alijsque nationibus inter se mixtis. Omnes enim exules, homicidæ, proditores, fures & qui morte digni eò relegantur: quorum nonnulli aliquandiu in vinculis detinentur, aliqui liberè vivunt aliquot annis, respectu sceleris commissi, hinc populosæ tandem coalverunt hominum societates, quæ unâ cum arcibus integrum conficiunt regnum, confluentibus eo quotidie multis tenuioris fortunæ hominibus, ut fruantur immunitatibus, ibi concessis.

Isti tractui nomen est SIBERIA, urbi in eo exstructæ SIBER, sub initium facinorosi, ubi inaudissent nomen SIBERIÆ, non aliter expavescebant, quam flagitiosi apud Amsterodamenses famosum illud PISTRINVM, ablegabantur enim statim Siberiam versus, jam vero pœnæ istius frequentia, abiit in contemptum, Optimatis adhuc, & nobiles Moschi siquando incurrerunt in Principis indignationem, Siberiæ nomen abominantur, cum sæpe eò ablegentur, cum totâ familiâ, ubi Magistratui subjiciuntur dum Imperatoris ira sederur, & in patriam revocantur.

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BREVIS DESCRIPTIO

Itinerum ducentium, & fluviorū labentium

è Moscoviâ Orientem & Aquilonem versus, in Siberiam, Samojediam & Tingoësiam, ut a Moschis hodie frequentantur.

Item,

Nomenclaturæ oppidorum in Siberia a Mos-

chis conditorum, quæ prorex gubernat, etiam incognita explorat, & occupat, ita ut in magnam Tartariam fere penetrarit.



LEX urbe Soil, ad fluvium VVitfogdam, quem accolunt Anicovij, contendunt adverso flumine, donec perveniant Iavimiscum, oppidulum istud a Moschis conditum, & Soilâ septendecim dierum, itinere fere dissitum, multis fluminibus & sylvis molestum. Nascitur hic VVitfogda, ex montibus Ioëgorijs, Tartariæ ad Austrum conterminis, Boream versus ad ipsum Oceanum usque extendentibus: ex iisdem labitur & Petziora, qui cis fretum VVaygats Oceano se immiscet. Iavinisco digressi, trium hebdomadarum itinere emenso, Neemū flumē attingunt, quod leni per sylvas fluit agmine, unde & nomen habet Ne-em, quod latinis mutum, illud navigant pæne quinque dies, hinc merces suas ad leucam unam transferunt ad VVisseram flumen, quod è rupibus Ioëgoriorum montium appendicibus profluit, quas Moschi Camenas vocāt: tum feruntur novem dies continuos secundo hoc flumine donec perveniant Zoil Camscoy, a Moschis conditum, & refocillandis mercatoribus dicatum, terrestri itinere profecturis, hic VVissera fluvius, continuato cursu suo, tandem CAMO se miscet, Viatram Moscoviæ oppidum lambens, maximo flumini Rha, quod &

Volga dicitur illabitur, quod se septuaginta ostijs exonerat in mare Caspium, ut ex fide dignis accepi, testibus ocularis.

Cum aliquandiu moras traxissent in urbe Soil Camseoy, multos equos eduxere eò loci, imò hoc tempore habitatur à Russis & Tartaris, pagis, & pecoribus affluentibus. Mercatores itaq; paululum expeditiores ad iter, equis merces suas imponentes, per montes iter faciunt, abjetibus, pinis, & raris arboribus luxuriantes, inter hos montes trajciunt flumen Soibara, hinc Cusnam, utrumque Septemtrionem versus labitur. Hi mōtes in tres partes distribuuntur, quarum duæ priores, biduij, tertia, quadridui itinere superantur. Ac primæ nomen est Coosvinscoij Camen, alteri Cirginscoij Camen, tertiæ, Poduinscoij Camen. Hi montes longè diversi sunt ab ijs, quos superarunt paulo ante, sylvæ multo pulchriores sunt, & densiores, varias etiam passim stirpes producentes. Hæc deserta etiam a Tartaris & Samojedis frequentantur, ut tantum pelles pretiosas hisce in locis venentur Imperatori Moschorum. Montes Podvinscoij Camen, reliquis altitudine superant, nivibus passim & nivibus tecti, ideoque viatoribus satis molesti, sed paulatim declives fiunt. Hinc Vergateriam appropinquāt, ubi subsistendū, dum ver appetit, causa est fluvius Toera, qui vadofus id tēporis, & proximis istis locis nascatur. At vere novo, gelidus canis cum mōtibus humor liquitur, & magnis accrescunt auctibus amnes, scaphis & lēbis trajcitur.

Vrbs hæc Vergateria, primum terræ Siberiæ est oppidum, ante annos viginti & unum conditum, & nonnullis alijs in iisdem regionibus: civibus abundat, a quibus agri vicini, ut in Moscovia fit, coluntur. Hic residet Prorex, ut ita dicam, aut Gubernator, qui maximam quotannis, initio veris, frugum, annonæque copiam, omnibus præsidiariò milite munitis Siberiæ arcibus, distribuit, imò & Moschis trans flumē Obi degentibus hoc pacto prospicit cum ibi non colatur tellus, & Samojedæ, ferinā victitent: Secundò Toerā flumine navigantes quinquiduum, Iapansin deveniunt, oppidulum ante

biennium

biennium structum, & colonis infessum, hinc rursus Toera feruntur, sic biduum progressi, coguntur obviam compendium anfractuofosque ejus meatus, sæpe se terræ committere, hæc vero loca jam passim habitant Tartari & Samoiedæ, pecuarij plerique omnes & navicularij.

Tandem emenso Toerâ, ad ingens flumen Tobol deveniunt, ducentas fere leucas à Vergateria distans, & hinc Tinnam navigant, oppidum populosum, à prædictâ coditum: quamplurimi etiâ rhedis, hiberno tẽpore, duodecim dierum itinere Iapani Tinnam perveniunt, atque hic maxima pellium pretiosarum, inter Moschos Tartaros, Samoiedasque vigent commercia; oportuna hæc navigatio ijs, qui tantum uno semestri abesse volunt domo, quamplurimi tamen ulterius penetrant, imo ipsum flumen Obij transeunt, regiones Orientales, & Meridionales perambulâtes.

Tinnâ Toboscam, Siberiensium oppidorum Metropolim devenitur, ubi supremi Proregis Siberiæ ac Moschorum sedes est, & quotannis huc omnium vicinarum Urbium tributa deferuntur, tã cis quã citra collecta, & publico cõmeatu munita, in Moscoviâ ad Imperatorẽ deducuntur: & hic summo jure jus dicitur, a Prorege cui tanta potentia, quãta in ipsa Moscoviâ, eiq; quotquot in Samoiediâ, Siberiaq; gubernatores fasces deferunt. Viget proterea hic rerum e Moscoviâ deportatarum cõmercia, consuëtibus eò ex tractû Australi, & ab ultimâ fere Tartariâ Tartaris, aliarumq; gẽtiũ hominibus, ita ut quo magis, divulgatur regionũ istarũ fama, eò frequẽtiores cõcurrât. Vnde Moschis non exigua proficiscitur utilitas, qui tã pacificè has gẽtes subjugarũt, eisq; ita addictæ, ut de earũ fide desperãdũ minime sit. Passim etiâ structa ab ijs tẽpla, in quib; Græca exercetur religio, quæ Russis quãplurimisq; Septentrionalibus sacrosancta est, licet non paucis superstitionibus depravata; Talis autẽ est status, nemo invitus religionẽ hãc illam amplecti cogitur, sed à Russis media quædam nõ violenta adhibetur, quibus homines istos lueri faciãt, ducãt, & nõ cogãt.

Sita

Sita est urbs Tobolsca, ad fluvium Irtim, qui rapidissimo flumine, instar Danubij a parte meridionali ortum ducens in Oby se exonerat, qui & ex eodem tractu videtur labi, alteram urbis partem lambit fluvius Tobol, unde urbi nomē est: cui se miscet fluvius Taffa, ab aquilone ex montibus maritimis ortum ducens, ad hujus ripam Moschi nuper urbem cōdidere, quam Poliem dixere, colonijs è Siberia ductis, auxere, hac solā de causā, quod ager fertilissimus eam cingat, nec desint Sylvæ amænissimæ, nutricolæ variarum ferarum, pantherarum, lyncium, vulpium, sabellorum & martarum. Distat vero Polienum Tobolscā duarum hebdomodarum itinere in Aquilonem. Irtis fluvius pari ferè a Tobolscā spatic, se commiscet fluvio Oby, ad cujus ostium oppidum Olscoygorotum conditum fuit, at postea jussu gubernatoris Siberiæ dirutum, causa vero prodita non fuit, eam tamen hanc fuisse suspicor, intensum frigus, vel quod mari vicinius esset, damnum aliquod, aut inundationem metuebant, imo maximum periculum si forte populis quamplurimis ditatum esset. Cumque fluvius Oby maximarum aquarum copiā redundet, & ingentem vicinarum terrarum partem tanquam brachio amplectatur, & circumfluat, atque ita in se refluat, eamque magnam insulam faciat, in eā novam urbem, quinquaginta miliaribus à mari distitam condidere, quam Zorgoet nominant.

Hinc adverso flumine navigantes, raro utuntur velis, vel quod languidum spirēt venti, vel montes obsint, licet ubique fere luxuriat Oby, scaphas tamen funibus protrahant, planè eo modo quo Moscoviæ fluvios superant.

Ducentis supra Zorgoet leucis emensis Narmiscoy arcem tredecim adhinc annis exstructam deveniunt, cum summus Siberiæ Gubernator nonnullos emiserat, terras humano generi commodas, atque urbibus condendis idoneas indagaturos, eamque id temporis struxere, atque armato milite munivere, tractu per quam amæno, salubri, tepido, fertili, & in quo
ferarum

ferarum & avium chiliades, hinc tandem incolis ditata, excrevit in civitatem, cumque sita sit in Euronotum, ijs id negotij datum est, ut ad ulteriora, calidioraque loca pedetentim ascenderent, & sincerè ubique negotiarètur obvias quasque gentes humaniter tractarent, quæ latius tandem regnarent, & Russicum imperium extenderetur; cumque gregatim sæpe terras interiores explorassent ultra cætum leucas, amænissimos quidem, sed cultoribus vacuos invenire tractus, sed abhinc annis decem, cum adverfo flumine Oby, duceta milaria superassent, in regionem non minus uberem, quam amœnam inciderunt, moderatè calidam, nullo pænè incommodo laborantem, frigoribus omnibus liberam; hinc occasio oblata redeundi in Siberiam, atque Imperatori Moscoviæ significandi. ubi id temporis imperabat BORIS GODDENOOFF, cui hoc curæ erant, ilico in mandatis dedit Gubernatori Siberiæ, ut colonias eo mitteret, urbemque conderet; nec caruit successibus, Arcem statim condidit, loci oportunitate, & formâ superbam, adjunctis nonnullis castellis, ut nunc nomen urbis audiat Toom, quod intellexerint Tartarorum multitudinem eò loci olim confedissee, à quibus hæc urbs ob eximiam situs amœnitatem nomē hoc accepit, quorum Rex erat Altyn, hinc multarum gentium locis campestribus se detinentium hæc Vrbs impetus sæpe sustinet, nunc vero cum viribus & armis valeat, in Regnum novum surget. Cæterum intra urbem Toom, & arcem Narmiscoy, & Siberiam, quamplurimæ deteguntur gentes, quæ se Ostacki nominant, & cum Tartaris, Samojewis, & Russis in unum jam corpus coäluere, amicè inter se negotiantes, auro varijsque mercium generibus. Quamplurimi ipsis Reges imperitant, quales in India, non longè lateque dominantes: & uno verbo dicam, Moschi in illo tractu incredibiles fecere progressus & ultiores speramus. Intra Oby & Iyrtim Fluvios quamplurimæ arces, urbesque conditæ sunt, eò fere tempore cum Tobolscam conderent, opibus
jam

jam affluentes, quarum incolæ sunt Moschi Tartari Samoiedæ, omnes mansueti; earumque prima est Tara hinc Obi & Irtis. Itinere decem dierum distant, etiam illa quam Iorgoet dicunt, condita ante quindecim annos, etiam Besou, & Manganseicoygorad, sitæ ad Austrum, at in parte occidentali fluminis Obi, incolæ student ulterius progredi. Cis Obi sitæ sunt urbes Tobolsca, Siberia, Beresou, & quamplurimæ aliæ, ad diversa flumina, in dies exstruuntur. Trans Obi sunt Narim, & Toomen, ijs in locis incolæ utuntur cervis, loco equorum etiam canibus velocibus, quos pleriq; piscibus vento duratis educunt & nutriunt, quò sint validiores.

Iorgoet in Insula quadam fluminis Obi sita est.

Ab urbe Narim orientem versus iter facientibus occurrit fluvius TELTA, in cujus ripa arx Congoffcoi condita est, etiam præsidio munita, hujus incolis cum Narimensibus à Gubernatore Siberiæ ante septennium in mandatis datum ut ulterius in Orientem pergerent, & quæ incognitæ gentes istic viverent indagarèt cumq; decem hebdomadarum iter emenssi essent, per deserta ampla, loca amæna, arboribus & fluminibus varijs ornata,prehenderunt magalia quædā in campis, & insignē hominū multitudinē, sed cum ductoribus Samoiedis ac Tartaris uterètur, locorum istorum gnaris, nihil timuerunt. Appropinquātes vero reverēter, & officiosè exceperunt, & per interpretes Tingoësi se vocari dixerunt, & ripā fluminis Ieneseia accollere, quā à Euronoto fluere affirmabāt, sed de origine eius nihil constabat, & latitudine superabat flumē Obi. Accolæ hi strumis à mento propendentibus erant deformes, & glorientes inter loquendum ut Pavones Indici, lingua eorum non dissimilis a Samoiedarum, cum se mutuo in multis intelligerent.

Fluvius Ieneseia, magnitudine Obi superans, ab Ortu excelsis montibus vestitur, ignivomis nonnullis, & sulphureis, ob occasu, planus est, eximè fertilis, herbis, arboribus, floribus

bus

bus virēs, & fructibus abundās nec deest aviū omniū varietas. Notatu dignum flumen hoc verno tempore campos spatio septuaginta leucarum inundare, non secus ac de Nilo Ægypti narrant Historiæ, non minus edocti Tingoësi, trans ipsū flumen, & in vicinis montibus degunt, donec refluat, relapso flumine ad campos redeunt, armentaque sua ad pabula consueta, & planitiem reducunt.

Tingoësi humanitatis vestigia præferunt, inducti ab hortationibus Samojedarum, eidem Gubernatori se subjecerunt, quem loco Dei honorabant. Non licuit cognoscere quod numen illi colerent hætenus, credo evenire negligentia Moschorum, non sedulo singula inquirentium.

Non profecto admirandum, fretum hoc Waygats, quotannis glacie obstrui, a parte boreali, cum magna ista fluminæ Obi & Ieneseja, aliaque compluræ vicina nobis adhuc incognita, tantos glaciei acervos, tantæque crassitudinis montes evomant, ut fidem superent, sit enim nonnumquam veris initio, ut glacies præ crassitudine & multitudine sua, in maritimis locis, totas a terris abrūpat sylvas, hinc est quod ad littora freti Waygats tanta passim conspiciatur lignorum undique confluentium copia, cumque in illo ad Novam Zemlam fretum intensissimum sit frigus, nihil mirum, si in ipsâ freti angustia tam immanes coacerrentur, & concrecant glaciei moles, ut in sexaginta aut minimum quinquaginta ulnarum crassitudinem coalescant, ut dimensi sunt illi, qui ab Isaaco le Maire navigiolo quodam eo missi ierant.

Sed ad rem. Suscepere Moschi postea iter paulo ulterius, superantes Ienesejam, sed rectâ in Orientem, non deflectentes Austrum versus, comitibus Tingoësijs, ex quibus didicerat complures gentes incognitas, habitare Australem partem, & Reges eorum perpetua inter se bella gerere; sed cum aliquot dies iter fecissent sine fructu, ad suos rediere. Tingoësijs tamen in mandatis dedere, ut penitus illos tractus lustrarent

amicitiam omnem pollicerentur quod & factum, fœdus enim cū illis pepigere, discedentes ex oris istis, Moschos, fœderatos Samojedas, ac Tartaros ipsis reliquerūt, muneribus non neglectis. Sequenti anno Tingoësijs emisere nonnullos e suis, rectā in Orientem, ulterius aliquanto quam antea progressi, inciderunt tandem in quendam alium fluvium, Ieneseiā quidem minorem, velocitate non disparem, cujus cursum aliquot dies subsequentes, deprehenderunt homines quosdam, quos cursu antevertētes apprehenderunt, sed linguā dissimiles erant, sed certis quibusdam iudicijs & vocibus Barbarorum, Om Om subinde ingeminantium, cōjecerunt ab altera fluvij parte crebra audire tonitrua; & strepitus hominum, ipsum vero flumen digito monstrātes, Peisida dicebant, hinc Tingoësijs, & Tartari colligebant id nomen fluvij esse: at postea cognorunt Moschi, sonitus campanarum Om Om significari, repetentes vero patriam, nonnullos accolarum fluvij secum duxere, sed in itinere omnes perierunt, an metu, an aeris insolentiā incertum est, dolebant profecto, omnes comites, tam Tingoësijs, quā Samojedæ eorum interitum, redeuntē enim asserebāt esse homines ingeniosos, formā honestā, oculis parvis, facie planā, colere fusco, & ad luteum vergente.

Hoc cum cognovissent Moschi ex Samojedis, a regionibus Tingoësiorum in Siberiam redeuntibus, statim cupiditate inflammari fuere, ulteriora investigandi petētes a Prorege itineris comites, qui statim petitioni annuit, cōcessā simul magnā militum manu, eā lege ut singula dispicerent, Tingoësios, Samojedas, ac Tartaros conjungerent, quod & factitatum, septingenti enim viri bellicosi, trajecerunt Fluvium Oby, & Samojedarum ac Tingoësiorum terris trajectis devenerunt ad Ienesejam flumen, quo trajecto ad ulteriora perrexerunt, ducibus Tingoësijs; qui non tantum anteambulonum obibant munus, sed & de cōmeatu omnibus prospiciebant, captis mirā quedā dexteritate avibus, Cervis, capris, alijsque varij generis feris,

feris, nec piscium è fluvij passim deerat copia, tandem ad Pesi-
dam flumen perventum, ad cujas ripam tentoria fixere, donec
fieret navigabile, proximo Vere, quod instabat, cum vero sol-
veretur trajicere illud non ausi fuere, sonitu isto, de quo antea
inaudierant, satis clarè percepto, quem certo judicabant, esse
campanarum, flante vero ab ulteroire Pesidæ ripa vento, per-
cipiebant strepitum equorum & hominum, nonnumquam
vela ipsis visa, at perpauca, quæ secundo flumine naviga-
bant, at quadrata, qualia hodie Indorum: at eo loci ubi
primum constiterant nullos homines deprehenderunt, etiam
moram trahentes eâ in regione, notarunt flumen Vere
novo augeri, periculum tamē ex eo nullum, cum ripa utrim-
que sit præalta. Sub Autumnum revertentes, narrarunt
quantopere delectati fuerint loci amœnitate. Mensibus A-
prili & Majo præcipuè, quanta istic stirpium, rariorum flo-
rum, fructuum, arborum, avium, ferarum, armentorum co-
pia, at Moschi suavitatibus hisce non capiuntur, nil nisi lu-
crum vile meditantes, in cæteris planè faxei sunt. De veri-
tate vero non dubitandum cum iuramento omnia & singula
confirmarint.

Hæc fama cum in Aula Moschorum percrebuisset, Borius
Imperator, reliquique regni Proceres admirabantur quam
maximè, imo illos invasit cupido singula diligenter per-
scrutandi; Ideoque statutum erat, annuente ipso Impera-
tore eò mittere Legatos, muneribus Regijs instructos, co-
mitibus Tartaris, Samojedis, & Tingoesijs, ut ripam ulterio-
rem fluminis Peisidæ lustrarent, ejusque situm notarent, eti-
am amicitiam cum Regibus, populisque contraherent, si qui
essent, aut regerent, singula observarent, reversi disti-
tè nar-
rarent, maximè quæ antea de Campanarum sonitu allata, sed
caruerunt hæc omnia eventu, ob bella civilia nuperrimè inter
Moschos exorta, ut ex eorum descriptionibus fusius liquebit,
quas brevi Deo volente publicas faciemus.

Interea tamen Gubernatores non defuerunt suo muneri, non cessantibus hisce bellis in eos tractus emisere nonnullos, multis e Siberiâ civibus voluntarijs comitibus, qui cum Tingoëssios transivissent, fluvium Ienesejam transivissent, pedes reliquū iter absolverunt, plæriq; tamē vitæ cōmodiori assueti, itineris molestiâ in viâ ipsâ perierunt, superstites vera ea fuisseprehenderunt, quæ ab alijs narrata, maximè que de sonitu Campanarum, & strepitu Equorum, hominumq; allata fuerant, at dissuadentibus accolis non ausi fuere flumen trajicere, sed aliquandiu in montibus hæserunt, unde & emicare crebras viderunt flammæ, Sulphur, & Lydium lapidem reportarunt, ut de fodinis pretiosis certa sit fides.

Iubebat id temporis Gubernator Siberiæ scaphas aliquot tegumentis cooperiri, primoq; vere ad fluminis Obi ostium decurrere, & litus legere, donec ad fluvium Ienesejam pervenirent, quæ se etiam exonerabat in mare, eam adverso lumine navigarent aliquot dies, Simul etiam eò mittebat nonnullos qui pedestri itinere ad ripam fluminis contenderent, scaphas ibi præstolarentur, si nō inciderēt in eas, anno elapso reverterentur. Præcipuè illis qui oras maritimas legerēt mādabat, ut singulâ notarent, & lustrarent. Præfectum etiā quendā illis adjunxit nomine Lucam, cui maximè negotium omne commisit, dimissi mari se commiserunt, atque ostium fluminis Ienesejæ subire incideruntque in illos qui pedestre illud iter susceperāt qui nōnullos ex comitibus secūdo flumine scaphis, ratibusq; ad ostiū Ienesejæ demiserāt reipsā illi experti sunt ita se rē habere ut conjecerat Gubernator. Interea Luca moritur, cū nōnullis Præfectis cōsultius judicārūt ut quisq; in patriam suam eā viâ qua venerat, redirēt, quod & feliciter accidit, in Siberiam reduces Gubernatori narrarunt totius itineris successum, de quo statim Imperatorem certiorē fecit, tota vero Historia adservatur in thesaurario publico Moscoviæ, eamque examini subijcient, cum bella hæc civilia composita fuerint,

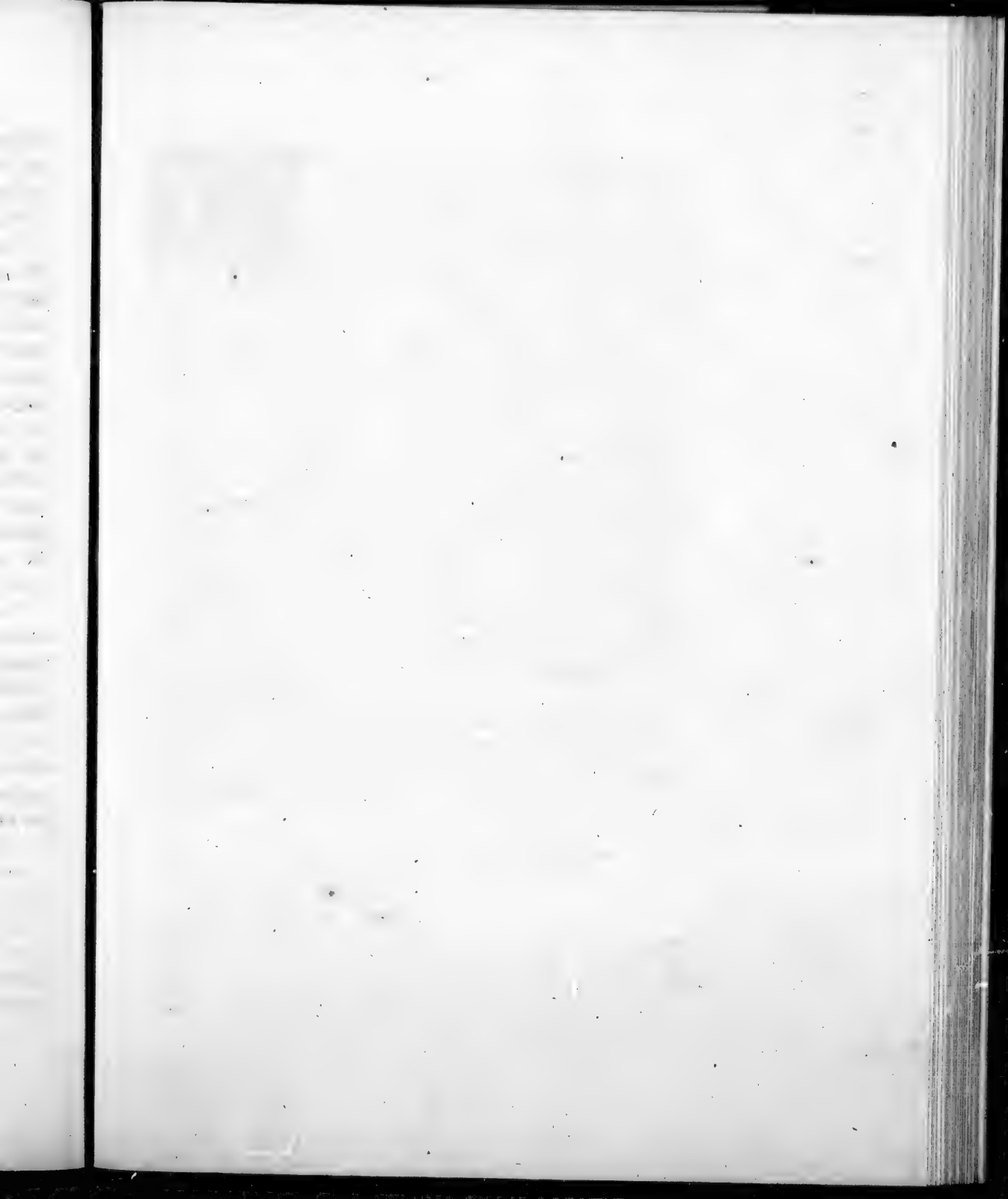
fuerint, sed desperamus, dolendum profecto si ita negligantur, tam fertiles insulæ, flumina ampla, Regiones avibus & feris luxuriantes, & ultra ipsum flumen Ienesejam, longè lateque.

Vivebat tum temporis in Moscovia, amici mei frater, qui his detectionibus comes fuerat, is tabulam quandam, ex fratris jam defuncti ore exceptam, & a se delineatam nobis tradidit, ipse vero fretum VVaygats penetraverat, omniumque locorum usque ad Obi gnarus est, quis vero situs regionum ultrâ flumen, cognovit ex alijs; est sola hæc quam damus tabella rudis duntaxat illius oræ delineatio maritimæ, eamque magnâ molestiâ mihi comparari, si vero resciscerent illi quorum interest, actum esset de Moschi illius vita, nomen ideo illius non prodimus.

Fluvius Toas se exonerat in flumen Obi, profluens ut videtur ex locis Ieneseiæ vicinis, sylvæque vastâ, ex qua & alius quidam fluvius profluit, proximus Toæ, in Ieneseiâ aquas suas evomēs, adeo ut ab Obi maritimo itinere, per regionem Samoiedarum, duabus tantum terrestri itinere leucis superatis, incidant in flumen Torgaef, tandem secundo flumine in Ieneseiam deveniunt, est profecto commoda hac via, & a Samojedis & Tingoëlsijs non ita pridem inventa.

Hæc sunt quæ maximo studio resciscere potui, in Vrbe ipsâ Moscuâ, de colonijs ductis in maximam Regionem Siberiæ, cum adjacentibus Tartaris Scythicisque nationibus: plura nō licuit inquirere, imo difficile fuit, hæc quæ retuli impetrare ab alijs, cum Russis maximè displiceat, si exteris secreta regni innotescant.

Isaac Massa Haerlem.





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Vm temere, & inconsideratè antea scripserim, hosce mercatores nostros sequèti anno cum Anglis bello certaturos, ac de libertate piscationis apud Insulam Spitsbergensem cum ijsdem dimicatuuros; Ab ijsdem mercatoribus, ejusdem navigationis autoribus, satis acriter sum reprehensus, qui nequaquam contra serenissimam Magnæ Britanniae Majestatem, se opposituuros declarant, ut pote quam in magno habeant, respectu, atq; (qua par est) reverentia; quod quidem prudenter ab ijs factitatum esse judico, propterea quod, summo opere confidant, quod audita & intellecta eorum causa atq; querela, eos, ut subditos ordinum sibi religione & fœdere junctorum, secundum magnam humanitatem suam Rex Britanniae sit protecturus, adversus vim (à Capitaneis suis, sub ejus titulo & prætextu) hac æstate navibus nostris illatam, similiterq; mandatarus restitutionem rerum nobis jam pridem ereptarum. Quod si ne hoc quidem adhuc mandaretur, atq; a Maiestate sua injungeretur, constituerunt tamè æquo animo ferre, quicquid a dicta Majestate in hoc negotio ordinatum fuerit, neq; ullo modo arma adversus eam movere, quibus se effecturos esse non sine causa autumant.

Vt tamen de jure eorum satis evidenter omnibus pateat, sequentia quidem his adjungere consultum putavimus, quæ quidem à doctiss. Cosmographo Petro Plancio secundum rei æquitatem atq; mensuram conscripta sunt.

Refutatio rationum, quibus Angli Dominationem Piscationis ad Insulam Spitsbergensem sive Novam Terram prætereendere & defendere conantur.



Uⁱ Anglicanæ Navigationis cognitionem habēt non ignorant, quam iniquis rationibus nitantur, & defendere conentur Angli, Equitem Hugonem Willoughby (Capitaneum trium navium, Vocatarum, Bona Esperanza, Eduardus Bona adventurus, & Bona Confidentia) invenisse & detegisse magnam illam Insulam Spitsbergensem, idq; septimo anno Regni Eduardi sexti, anno nimirum Domini 1553. Nam eorum rerum maritimarum ipsæ lucubrationes atq; scripta, contrarium manifestò testantur, nimirum prædictum Equitem cum tribus istis navibus ex portu Anglicano Ratcliff solvisse, (ut Septentrionē versus Regnum Cathaya detegeret) 10. May 1553, & ab Insula Norvegiæ Seynā 30 Iulij; Eumq; duabus navibus, matutino tempore 14. Augusti, terram quandam detegisse sitam à dicta Insula Seynam (Mesocæcias) 160. Anglicanis Leucis (milliaribus nimirum Germanicis 120.) ad altitudinem 72. graduum: Quod quidem præfatus Eques propriâ manu Anglicè conscripsit his verbis.

The 14. day earely in the morning we discovered land, wick land we hare with al, hoising out our boat, to discover whath land it might be, but the boat could not come to land, the water was so shoare, were was very much yse also, but there was no similitude of habitation, and this land lyeth frō Seynam 160. leagues, being in latitude 72. degrees, then we plyed to the northward the 15, 16, and 17. day.

Hoc est

Decimo quarto die mane, terram quandam detegebamus, eaq; omnino & visibiliter detectâ, schapham nostram in mare deduximus, ad investigandam qualitatem istius terræ, schapha vero ad litus pertingere nequibat, propter aquæ penuriam & glaciei ibi existentis copiam; nulla vero ibi habitationis similitudo; & hæc quidem

dem terra ab Insula Seynā distat 160. Anglicanis Leucis, ad altitudinem 72. grad. & tunc quidem Septentrionem versus cursum navigationis nostræ instituebamus 15. 16. & 17. die.

Quam affinitatem autem habet hæc terra (ab Insula Seynā, 120. milliariibus sita Mesocæcias ad Poli elevationem 72. grad. cum magna Insula Spitzbergensi? cum hæc sita sit ab Insula Seynā ad Hypertrascias, ad altitudinem 72. ad 82. gradus, & ultra; cum adhuc ignotum sit & lateat, quam ulterius Septentrionem versus se extendat. Itaq; Insula dicti Hugonis VVilloughby, & Spitzbergen, sita & positione magis differunt, quā ipsa Anglia, & Germania nostra Inferior. Quapropter illud, quod ab Anglis in hac causa allegatum est, plane est frivolum, neque ulla omnino nitens ratione aut fundamento; eodemque fundamēto nititur hoc quoque eorum axioma, nudum nimirum visum cujusvis terræ, ejusdem proprietatem atque Dominum evidenter detectori dare.

Manifestum quidem, & veritati consentaneum est Thalassos, nautasque nostros ad lorum istum 72. grad. nullam quidē terram repperisse; sed cum pateat ex Anglicano Diario præfatum Equitem, Occidentalem atque Orientalem acus pixidis nauticæ Inflexionem, non observasse, itaque ulterius Septentrionem versus suæ navigationis cursum instituit, quam ipse putavit: ita, ut veritati consentaneum sit, eum detegisse atque reperisse octo istas parvas Insulas sibi invicem pene contiguas, ad altitudinem 73. grad. & quasdā munitas sitas, quas nostræ navigationis præfeti VVillibrordi Insulas nuncupant; ad cujus longitudinem atque latitudinē Insula VVilloughby Ponitur in tabulis Londini confectis ad usum Moscoviam & Spitzbergam versus navigantium; atqua ita ipsæmet eorum tabulæ rationes eorum satis evidenter refutant.

Scribunt quoque Angli prædictum equitem cum duabus navibus in Lapponia hiemantē in Fluvio VVarfina cum socijs suis, à vehementi frigore interemptum esse; tertiamque navem, cum Capitaneo Richardo Chanceler Mare album ingressam esse.

Itaque luce meridiana clarius est, Insulam Spitzbergensem omnibus fuisse incognitam, atque prius à Iacobo Heemkerck, VVil

VVilhelmo Bernardi, & Ioanne Cornelij, (auspicio & sumptibus Civitatis Amstelodamēsis Magistratus) eam esse detectam 19. Iunij, Anno 1596.

Cuivis & illud notum est, quam absurde & contra veritatem, Angli Insulam Spitbergensem Groenlandiam nominent, cum eæ regiones multo longius & maiori spacio inter se distent, quam Norvegia ab ipsa Scotia, interlibente nimirum spatioſo Oceano.

Quod ad secundum Anglorum argumentum attinet, nimirū omnes Insulas Septentrionem versus sitas Regis sui esse proprias, tam detectas scilicet quam adhuc detegendas, hoc omnino absurdum est, neque refutatione dignum, præcipue vero respectu hujus Insulæ Spitbergensis, cum ea, neque situ, neque vicinitate Angliam concernet, neque ab Anglis prius reperta sit. Nam cur Insulæ Fero, Yslandia, Frislandia igitur Majestatis suæ propriæ non sunt? cur non Groenlandia? cum eæ longè Britannia viciniores sint? Esto autem Terram Firmam, Insulamve alicui esse propriā, an ideo sequeretur, navigationem & piscationem, (secundum Ius naturale & omnium Nationum) cuivis non patere? Hac ratione Galli neque eorum Reges, unquam piscationem ad novam Franciam vel Terram novā nemini interdixerunt, nō obstante quod eas regiones primo Anno 1504. prius detegissent, ibique piscati fuissent. Ob quas quidem rationes sperandum, firmiterque credendum est, Britannia regem (qui jure optimo deum timere iustitiamque colere tenetur) subditis suis expresse mandaturum, ne posthac naves nostras magis infestent, oppugnent vel obturbent & secundum Iustitiæ normam, illatum damnum cū omni æquitate reparent & refarciant.

FINIS.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Land of the Samoyeds

in TARTARY,

RECENTLY BROUGHT UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE MUSCOVITES.
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE YEAR 1609.

WITH AN ACCOUNT

OF THE SEARCH AFTER AND DISCOVERY OF THE NEW PASSAGE OR
STRAIT IN THE NORTH WEST TO THE EMPIRES OF
CHINA & CATHAY;

AND

A MEMORIAL

PRESENTED TO THE

KING OF SPAIN

CONCERNING THE DISCOVERY AND SITUATION OF THE LAND CALLED

Australia Incognita.

Translated from the Dutch edition printed at Amsterdam, 1612.

BY

F. J. MILLARD.



AMSTERDAM,
FREDERIK MULLER.

1875.

SOLOMON'S PROVERBS, XVI v. 9.

A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps.

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TO THE READER.

The appearances or symptoms of gain & profit have always excited mankind to visit unknown lands and nations. So the handsome furs (with which we are provided by the Russian merchants), have awakened in our tradesmen a desire to travel through their countries unknown to us, in which they were assisted in some measure by a travel from the Moscow to Colmogro, described by the Russians and thence on Petzora where the nations received the Christian faith in the year 1518, and further to the Oby, and still a little further onward, in which innumerable fables have been mixed up of Slatababa, the golden old woman with her children, and the monstrous people beyond the Oby. This Russian description is of Sigismund of Herberstain, Orator to the Emperor Maximilian, in his books on the Muscovite lands, translated and published by him. Afterwards Antonis Wied constructed a map of Russia by the instruction of a Ioannes Latzky, formerly one of the Muscovite Princes, who, on account of the disturbances, after the decease of Ioannes Basilus, the Grand Duke in Muscovy, had fled into Poland, which map was presented to a certain J. Coper, Counsellor of Dantzich, and edited in Russian and Latin characters, in the Wilda, in the year 1555. Then another map of this Russian land was made by the English, who had traded in these quarters. These maps and descriptions, such as they are and

the further knowledge spread by and by, induced Olivier Brunel, born in Brussels, to sail thither in a small vessel from Enchuysen; he roamed about hither and thither in the vicinity and amassed in the Petzora much wealth consisting of furs, Russian glass and crystal de Montagne, which with the boat were lost in the river Petzora. Thereupon, the former expeditions of the English, and of Olivier Brunel who had likewise been in Costinsarck on Nova Sembla, having raised in our Dutchmen a desire of gain, and enticed them by the riches of China and Cathay, to which they hoped to find access along these coasts, the Right Honorable States of the United Provinces dispatched thither two vessels, that were to go with Jan Huyghen of Linschoten to Waygats, and two others with Willem Barentsz., that were directed through the inducement of Rev. Petrus Plancius to proceed to the North and sail round above Nova Sembla. But Willem Barentsz. being locked up between the land and the ice, at the longitude of 77 degrees near the islands of Orange, returned on the first day of August, and Jan Huyghen sailed quite through the strait of Waygats, and fifty miles further; but on account of the north-east wind, and the year being far spent, came back also. Both sailed out again the next year in 1595, intending to place their marks further, or to find the passage quite through; but the cold and ice debarring their progress, they could not effectuate their purpose, for they could not pass the Waygats. And Willem Barentsz., who got a little further on his third expedition in the year 1596 than he could get on his first undertaking, left his vessel there on the ice-berghs for a mark and perpetual memorial of the extreme sailing in the North, whose adventurous history, sad end and the crews wonderful return homeward, one may read in their printed journals.

In order then, to promote in some measure, the knowledge of the locality of these lands (which our merchants have acquired by these previous voyages), we now place in your hands an account of the new dominion of the Russians in the lands of Tartary, whence may be seen the agreement with the very interesting drawings of Jan Huyghen, and the further situation of the countries lying on yonder side the river Oby.

Besides this description of Siberia and the most northerly part of Tartary, we likewise hand you a map, translated from the Russian, of all the adjoining countries, delineating the entire sea to the east of Waygats, and a way to proceed to the south of Cathay. But if the passage were situated too far to the north (as it appears from the map), it might, to judge from appearances, have been possible to get by water to the Oby, or any other of the large rivers, for those coasts are indeed always navigated by the Russians with their canoes or small vessels, and then they proceed inland with boats by water or by land, and it seems one might then discover remarkable things. But as the Waygats is only open or unthawed for a short time in summer, as appears from the two expeditions made thither by J. Huygen and W. Barentsz, this exploration could not easily be made, for it appears that nature has placed the cold and the ice there as our enemies to moderate our desires;—yet notwithstanding all the examples of such excellent men as W. Barentsz, J. Heemskerck & J. Huyghen and the unlucky voyage which Kerckhoven performed for Isaac Le Maire, still some inexperienced reckless men have boldly dared to request the Noble Lords of the Admiralty, and the Mighty Lords the States, again to appoint them to sail to the north-east above Nova Zembla, confidently affirming it to be, at the height of 72

degrees north warmer and warmer, on account of the long days. This was also done by a certain Heliseus Röslin, a doctor of Hanau, at the end of his little pamphlet (written and dedicated to the Mighty Lords the States in 1610, on the 22 of December,) in which (after many absurdities which he grounds on the maps drawn of Tartary from very old times, when the Rufsians themselves were unacquainted with it) he says: that the nearer the pole the warmer it is in summer time, and that no impediment could befall the vessels on account of the ice or cold. And our people thought even that the sun would rather make salt than ice at the North of Nova Sembla. With these opinions they sailed out in the spring of 1611 to go far round above Nova Sembla, and thence, as their maps showed, to proceed south-south-east to the strait of Anian, and further to the long sought-for Cathay and China; but it did not come so far, that they could see whether their maps were correct or defective, for as they sailed out too early in the season, and against their expectation were prevented by the ice, they came to Costinsarck near Nova Sembla, and having suffered damage by the ice they ran into Moscovia for repairs. Thence, without making any further attempts, they sailed to the coasts of Canada between Virginia and Terra Nova, to take up winter-quarters, having visited nearly all the coasts to the Norenbega, where one of their companions and six others were shot with arrows. Of this company one of the vessels came home, and the other proceeded again to the North, the better to carry out their purpose. But as the English after these aforesaid expeditions of W. Barentsz., had still made several voyages by way of trial in the north-east, the Gentlemen Directors of the East India-Company sent thither some years ago a certain Mr. Hudson, who as he could find no way in the east, sailed towards

the west, whence without having obtained any advantage, he arrived in England. Afterwards, when the English again sent him out, he had much more prosperity but less good luck, for having after much trouble arrived about 300 miles to the west of Terra de Bacallaos, and having taken up his winter-quarters there and wishing at 52° of latitude to push on further, he was, with all the Commanders, put on shore by the crew, who refused to go further and returned home. His designs we subjoin at the close of the book, hoping that we shall receive of the vessels now expedited thither, further news and tidings of a thorough passage, by which they would reap eternal honor and fame, because so many years such august personages and intelligent pilots have endeavoured to come by means of a new short road to the riches of Cathay, China, the Molucks and the Peruvian nations. Among these have been Martin Forbisner and John Davis, who in the years 1585, 86 and 87 sailed between Terra Nova and Greenland northwards up to 72 degrees, but were kept back by the ice, and without having done anything subservient to their purpose, returned home.

The hope of finding out this newly discovered passage or strait above Terra Nova discovered by Mr. Hudson, is strengthened by the testimony of the Virginians and Floridians, who confidently affirm that to the north-west of their country is a large sea, saying that they have seen vessels there like those of the English. We read also in Iosephus d'Acosta in the 12th chapter of the 3^d book, about the natural productions of the West-Indies, that the Spaniards believe the English Captain Thomas Candish to have been well acquainted with this passage. It is also said, that the Spaniards endeavour to keep this road unknown, and that some of them, on returning from the conquest of the Philippines, have come

back home along this road. Therefore the King Philip ordered a strong fort to be built on the northern coast of Mar Vermejo, to the west of New Grenada, to prevent our nation or any of his enemies from depriving him, through this avenue, of the riches he possesses in peace near Mar del Zur; this has been related to us as quite true.

This road then, if it continues as it appears, will afford our people access, not only to the Chinese, the Molucks, or Peru; but likewise enable them to go and see what nations live on the south side of the South Sea, what harbours and merchandises are to be found there; as they will find every where plentiful refreshments, whether they go to the islands, whither the Bishop of Quito went (of which we have got information from one of our countrymen who has been there with said Bishop, and related a good deal about it to the Advocate Barneveld and the Honorable Lords Directors of the East-India-Company), or whether they land on the continent, whereof I now hand you a discourse and narrative, hoping that this may be agreeable to all those who traffic in the remote parts of the earth, and also to all who like to know more and more of the globe and its inhabitants; which knowledge I hope may increase in you to perfection and bring you riches and unperishable honour.

Your very zealous Servant
 HESSEL GERRITSZ FROM ASSUM,
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C O P Y

OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS OF SIBERIA,
SAMOIEDA & TINGOESA WITH THE WAYS ALSO FROM MUSCOVIA
THITHER EAST AND EAST NORTH, AS DAILY TRAVELLED
OVER BY THE MUSCOVITES.

There dwells a nation in Muscovy called the children of Aniconij and they are of farmer-descent, sprung from a countryman named Anica. This Anica being rich in land, lived near a river called Witsogda; wick runs into the river Duy-na, that falls at 100 miles' distance thence into the White Sea near Michael Archangel a castle thus denominated.

This Anica then being rich as related, had also many children and was well provided for by God with every good thing and abundantly blessed. Actuated however by a great desire of gain, he wished to know what kind of countries the people possessed that came yearly to Muscovy to trade in precious furs and many other goods, that were of strange speech, garb and religion and manners, calling themselves Samoyeds and also by many other names. These came every year down the river Witsogda, with their merchandises, dealing with the Russians and Muscovites in the cities of Osoyl and Vstinga on the Duy-na which was, at that time, the staple of all kinds of things and also of furs. This Anica then (as just stated) was desirous to know whence they came and where they dwelt. Thinking too that great riches might thence be obtained, considering the handsome furs they imported every year, produced such

great treasures, he silently contracted an alliance and friendship with some of these peoples. He sent also some of his slaves and servants thither, to the number of 10 or 12 along with them into the country, ordering them diligently to spy out every thing in the lands they travelled through and to take due note of their manners, abodes, mode of living and mien, and thus to give him a good account of every thing when they came home. They having duly followed up his orders, he treated well those who had been there and showed them great favour, but told them to keep every thing quite secret and made them stay with him without acquainting any one about the matter. But the next year he sent larger parties thither and also some of his friends with goods of small value, as German haberdashery, bells and similar articles. These men also accompanied the others and like them pried and looked into every thing, and proceeded as far as the river Oby through many deserts and along several of the many rivers, contracting with many Samoyeds close friendship and alliance. They heard too that the furs there were of small value and that riches were to be got there. They saw also that they dwelt not in cities, but lived in companies peaceably together and were governed by the oldest among them; in their diet they were very uncleanly and subsisted of the game they caught, unacquainted with corn or bread. They were mostly good archers and their bows were made of tough wood and some (arrows) were pointed with sharpened stone and some with sharp fish-bones, with which they shot the game that was found there in great abundance. They also used fish-bones to sew with, taking the sinews of small animals, instead of thread, and thus joined the skins together with which they covered themselves, wearing in summer the fur outside, and in the winter inside. They likewise co-

vered their houses with elks' hides and skins which were held by them in slight estimation. In short, they examined every thing, and returned with rich furs explaining every thing to Anica that he wished to know. He then carried on a trade for several years with some of his friends, so that these Aniconij became very powerful and bought every where much land, so that people were very greatly astonished at seeing such a profusion of wealth, not knowing whence it came. In some of their villages they like wise built churches, yea, afterwards erected a fine temple in the city of Osoyl, situated on the river Witsogda, in which they lived; which temple was raised from the ground and built of clear white free stone. In short, they knew not what to do with all their goods.

They now wisely perceived that their good luck might at one time be reversed, as often happens in such cases, seeing that they were every where much envied by strangers on account of their riches, though they never offended any one, and endeavoured with great caution not to do so in order to retain the same position they held. According to the Muscovite customs they generally say: „he that has no friends at court is like nobody”, because in Muscovy whoever is endowed with any thing another has not, is envied and slandered at court, and if he has no friend, is without any right or reason oppressed, yea trodden under foot. They therefore, being rich, had already a friend, who was held to be one of the first, and he was named Boris Goddenoof and brother-in-law to the Emperor Fedor Ivanowitz, who then reigned, and Boris was after the emperor's death chosen in his stead Russian Emperor, as is more fully related in the late description of the Muscovite wars.

So they resolved then fully to reveal every thing unto Bo-

ris, first offering him some presents, as one is accustomed to do, and requesting him to give them a hearing, as they wished to make known unto him a matter which would profit the whole realm. Boris readily listened to them and showed them much more kindness than before. When they had related every thing unto him about the researches they had made with respect to the Samoyed and Siberian lands, and also what they had observed and seen there and described what wealth might accrue to the country, they only did not reveal to him in what clandestine manner they had acted, nor told him either how rich they had first made themselves: this they said nothing about. And now Boris began to burn with desire and wished to examine all this; yea, he loved them as his own children and greatly extolled them giving them letters of credence in the Emperor's name, that they might without contradiction, eternally, and by right of bequest occupy their lands according to their free will and good pleasure, without any tribute now or for evermore. He likewise had them conveyed in his own sledge when they were in the winter in Moscow, this being held a great favour among the Moscovites and chiefly when shewn them by such a mighty prince as Boris was, one who reigned supreme throughout the whole empire.

Boris having duly considered this, discovered all to the Emperor, to whom the news was most agreeable, and who honored him now the more for it, and allowed him to act in this matter as he pleased. Boris, without delay, engaged some captains and poor noblemen towards whom he felt favourably disposed, ordering them to depart with those whom the Aniconij would give them, and to equip them in costly garments as ambassadors, adding, besides, some soldiers and also gifts of small value to give to the nations whom

they were to visit. He ordered them to note down all passages, rivers, woods and places; also their names that they might be able to give a satisfactory account of the same, when they should return. Furthermore, he enjoined them to act amicably, to observe a pleasant deportment towards the nations, to spy out some convenient locality, suitable afterwards for the erection of strongholds and castles, and to get some of the people introduced into Moscow, if in any way possible. In this manner they left Moscow, provided with clothes, guns and ammunition and also presents, and then came to Witsogda, to the Aniconij, who induced people to go with them; also many children and friends of theirs accompanied them thither.

Having arrived there, they did what was told them, and showed the people great friendship, enquiring diligently who were the most distinguished among them, upon whom they conferred great honour, giving them many presents of small value, which however seemed in their eyes to be very precious and costly: — yea, they awaited them with great rejoicing and shouting, falling down at the feet of the givers, seeing them dressed in such costly raiments, and not being accustomed to this they thought them Gods.

But when the Muscovites spoke to men conversant in the languages, who were Samoyeds and who had dwelt for some years with the Muscovite farmers in villages, and had learned the language, they told them their Emperor was nearly a God; yea, speaking of many things, they excited in these poor people a desire to see this, who, wishing for nothing better, accepted the proposal; they asked moreover if they would leave some Muscovites behind with them, as hostages to learn the language. So they got many of these people on this side the river Oby to take their part, who

submitted to the Muscovite Emperor, and directly allowed the Muscovites to levy a tax on them. They promised, besides, to pay each of them, and even their children that had only just learned to handle a bow, — a couple of sable skins, which they considered, among themselves only, of small value; but held by the Muscovites to be like jewels and then promised to hand over these gifts to those who might be appointed to receive them, and this literally happened.

They then crossed the river Oby and traversed the country to the extent of 200 miles, while they beheld many rare animals, beautiful fountains, fine shrubs and woods, and also a great number of Samoyeds; some of whom rode on elks and others were sitting in sledges, drawn by stags or dogs that had the swiftness of stags. In a word, there were many things to excite their wonder, all of which they took good care to note down in due order, so that they might afterwards give a good account of every thing they saw. Then they returned, taking a few well disposed Samoyeds along with them, and leaving some Muscovites in the country to learn the language. Upon arriving at Moscow they brought an exact account of every thing to aforesaid Boris and Boris again informed the Emperor. With great astonishment they looked at the Samoyeds, that had come with them, who were ordered to shoot, and which they performed with such dexterity, that they could scarcely believe their eyes. For a small piece of coin, smaller than a halfpenny, they placed as a mark in a tree, and then went away from the mark at such a distance that they could scarcely see it any longer. Notwithstanding they hit the mark as often as they shot at it, to the astonishment of the beholders.

These wild people, in their turn, beheld the manner of living of the people of Moscow with great wonder, and also

the customs of the city and such like things. But they were struck with awe on beholding the Emperor, decked in costly array, sitting on horseback, or riding in a coach drawn by a great number of horses splendidly equipped, and surrounded by many high dignitaries in costly apparel. They likewise gazed intently at all the soldiers who, gun in hand, walked in red coats along the train; the Emperor being always when he rode out, surrounded by four hundred guardsmen. With great astonishment they also listened to the chime of the clocks which are very numerous in Moscow. Nor did all the splendid shops and magnificent articles the less attract their admiration. In short, they fancied that they had got into the abode of the Gods, and wished much to be again with their brethren to relate all this to them, calling them happy who might obey such a master as the Emperor, whom they thought a God. Also the food, they received in Moscow, they liked much, discerning very well that it was of much better taste than the raw beasts or dried fish they had at home.

In short, they promised the Emperor to acknowledge him as their sovereign Lord and to persuade their fellow countrymen, far and near, to do the same. They requested the Emperor, graciously to send them governors to rule over them, to whom they would then pay the aforesaid tribute. As to their idolatry, no notice was taken of that, and they retained their old notions, but I believe that the Christian faith would soon be introduced, as soon as Christian teachers were appointed for the task; and this will be the case, if they are not so much engaged in carrying on violent wars.

All this, having thus happened as above mentioned, the children of Aniconij were highly extolled. Every where much

liberty was allowed them, and they were even entrusted with the government of some places on the vicinity of their own lands, which were extensive and important. They even owned a large extent of country, hundred of miles in circumference, situated along the rivers Duyna, Witsogda and Soehna, so that they became rich and opulent and were daily loaded with honours.

In Moscow they resolved, after deliberation upon the subject, to build there along and near the river Obi, in the plain field, strongholds, in spots which nature pointed out as fit localities for the purpose. These fortresses were then to be provided with soldiers, and a general Governor appointed to extend and explore the country, and eventually to incorporate it. All this took place as aforesaid. First some castles were built, for which large beams were supplied from the neighbouring forests and then filled up with clay; then these strongholds were filled with soldiers, while many people were sent thither daily, and in time, formed large communities composed of Poles, Tartars, Russians and other nations.

Bad people, under sentence of banishment, traitors and thieves, and the like refuse of mankind, who had deserved death, were sent thither. Some of them were kept in confinement, and had to stay there according to the nature of their punishment. In this way, by degrees large cities and communities sprang into existence, forming now almost a kingdom, and many poor people went thither, as they enjoyed many privileges and had land for nothing. This country was called Siberia, and a city was built called Siber. When they first heard in Moscow of Siberia, criminals trembled, just as in Amsterdam malefactors were frightened at the name of the penitentiary. For such people were sent immediately to Sibir. It has now become so common, as to attract little

notice, though the lords and nobles who have incurred the Emperors' displeasure, are still afraid of being sent thither for some time, with wife and children, to hold some office, till the Emperors' anger is turned away, when they are again ordered back to Moscow.

In order now to know the way from Moscovia thither, I will next relate to the best of my power, in as far as I have been able to acquire the means with great trouble, through the favour of some friends at court in Moscow, whom I got when I lived there, and were kindly disposed towards me and gave me the permission, which they scarcely would have dared to grant, had it not been for my long entreaty. Had it become known in time of peace at Moscow, their concession would have cost them their lives, for the Muscovites are such kind of people that they will not allow the secrets of their country to be divulged.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ROADS AND RIVERS FROM MUSCOVY,

EASTWARD AND EAST-TO-NORTH LANDWARD, AS IT IS ALREADY
DAILY TRAVELLED OVER BY THE MUSCOVITES. ALSO THE NAMES
OF THE CITIES BUILT THERE BY THE MUSCOVITES, WHICH
WERE TOO IN POSSESSION OF ITS GOVERNOR, WHO
ORDERED THE COUNTRY INHABITED EVERY WHERE
TO BE EXPLORED AND OCCUPIED, NEARLY AS
FAR AS GRAND TARTARY.

From Witsogda Soil, where the Aniconij reside, they travel the river upwards, till they come to a little town, inhabited by the Muscovites, called Javinisco, at a distance of 17 days' journey from the city Soil, up the river, travelling along rivers and through woods. This river Witsogda falls from a range of mountains called Joegoria, which extend from Tartary southwards, to near the Sea northward. From the same mountains falls the river Petsiora, which throws itself into the sea on this side of Waygats.

From Javinisco, travelling onward for the space of three weeks, they come to a river called Ne-em or „Stom” (silent) in Dutch, so called on account of its silent course between the woods. Having travelled about five days in boats or rusts this river Ne-em, they have to carry their boats for more than a mile by land, for this Ne-em takes another direction than the one they have to follow, so that for shortness' sake they travel a mile by land. They then reach a river, called Wyssera, and this river throws itself from rocky

cliffs, named Camena by the Muscovites, lying also in the mountains Joegoria. Thus travelling along the river downwards for 9 days, they arrive at a small town, called Soil Camscoy, which is built by the Muscovites as a resting place for travellers, for this is a starting point to go farther by land, and the river runs on in its course, and at last falls into the river Cam. — This river flows below the city Viatea in Muscovia, and terminates in the great river Rha or Volga, which flows into the Caspian sea with 70 inlets. All this is confirmed by the testimony of persons, who have themselves seen and enquired into it.

Having stayed at Soil Camscoy, many horses were brought in course of time, and the place becomes already well-peopled and the country, round about, well-provided with villages and cattle. Being mostly Rufsians and Tartars, they place their baggage on horses and travel from there mostly over mountains covered with pines and firs, and other singular trees, and cross a river in the mountains called Soyba and another called Coosna, both running towards the north. These mountains are divided into three parts and it is a very different country from the one they left, producing finer woods, firmer timber and also many herbs growing there. Their name during a journey of two days is Coosvinscoy-Camen; the two following days the name is Cirginscoy-Camen; and then during a journey of four days Podvinsco-Camen, and at last one arrives at a city called Vergateria. These three afore-named deserts are mostly frequented by wild Tartars and Samoyeds, who are constantly employed in catching costly game for the Muscovites. That range of mountains, Podvinscoy-Camen, is the highest and, in many places, covered with snow and clouds; it is very difficult to travel over, but it becomes by degrees very low.

On coming to afore-said Vergateria, the arrival of spring must be awaited, as there is a river Toera which is very shallow all the year round, deriving there its source, but in spring the snow of the mountains makes it very deep and they then travel further on by means of boats and barges.

This city Vergateria is the first in the land of Siberia and was built 21 years ago, with other cities round about, and is well peopled; they also cultivate the land as they do in Muscovy.

There is likewise a Governor, who sends every year in spring a large quantity of provisions and grains, all along these rivers throughout the Siberian land in all castles and places where soldiers and military men are. This is the case too beyond the Ob'y in all places and fortresses belonging to the Muscovites, for there they do not as yet regularly cultivate the ground, the Samoyeds living on game, as has already been stated.

Sailing down this river Toera, so called, they arrive after five days at a city Japhanim, built two years ago, and supplied with inhabitants.

On reaching Japhanim, they travel on to said Toera and after two days' journey, this river begins to take a very crooked course, so that they are often obliged to set on land to keep the right direction and take the shortest way.

This place is now inhabited by Tartars and Samoyeds, who keep cattle as a means of subsistence, and have boats besides.

After proceeding from the river Toera, they come to a large river Tabab, this being about 200 miles from Vergateria. Next, they reach Tinnen, a well peopled city, also built by the same afore-said. Many travel also from Japhanim in sledges during the winter, as far as Tinnen, in twelve days,

and an extensive trade is now carried on in furs between the Muscovites, the Tartars and Samoyeds; and this is a very convenient place for those who want to be absent only for half a year. Many however prefer going further on, even far beyond the river Oby, as well East as South.

From Tinnen one reaches Tobolsca, the capital of the Siberian cities; there is the seat of Siberia and the supreme Viceroy of the Muscovites, and all cities must bring their annual tribute from yonder side as well as this side the Oby, which is collected and sent yearly, with an escort of Cossacks and soldiers, to Moscow; also strict justice is here administered. And all Governors in Samoyeda and Siberia must obey this Viceroy. There is also an extensive trade carried on in every article brought from Muscovy thither. Also Tartars from the south come at a great distance from Tartary, and many other nations who gradually arrive there, in proportion as the fame of the country spreads wider. This is very advantageous to the Muscovites, who have peacefully annexed it, so that they do not fear its inmates, who feel kindly disposed towards them. There are also churches every where; would to God the cruel Spaniards had obtained possession of America in such peaceful guise, instead of exercising such inhuman cruelty, then at least one might have not begrudged it them, for much more may be gained through kindness as I have noticed, and as may be daily seen in the example of the Muscovites, rather than with cruel tyranny or brute force.

This afore-said city Tobolsca is situated on the large river Yrtys, which precipitately falls from the South and flows as fast as the Danube, falling into the river Oby. It appears to derive its source from the same district as the Oby; on the other side of the city runs the afore-said river Tobol, whence the city derives its name.

Into the river Tobol a river falls which seems to descend straight from the North and from the mountains, near the sea-side, and is called by the savages Taffa. Near this same river the Muscovites have recently built a city called Pohem and stocked it with all kinds of people from the Siberian cities because there is such fine tillage-land all round about the country and fine forests full of game, of leopards, lynxes, foxes, civets, sabels and marters.

This city is situated at the distance of two weeks' journey from Tobolsca, to the north of the afore-mentioned river Yrtys, which throws itself also into the Oby, at the distance of a fortnights' journey from Tobolsca and at the mouth of this river there was formerly also built a city named Olscogorot. This city was however cleared away by order of the Governor in Siberia, without assigning any reason, I think it was on account of the cold, or because, according to their opinion, it was too near the sea-side, fearing that some secret attack or alteration might be made. A large extent of water supplied by the great river Oby embraces as with an arm an extensive tract of land, again falls into the Oby, and then forms a large island. On that island they built another city instead of the ruined one, calling it Zergolt, and it was situated about 50 miles higher up than the former had stood.

And when people sail from there up the river, they use very little tackle for their boats, either because there is little wind, or on account of the elevation of the country, for although the Oby is very large and wide, they pull the boats, as is done along nearly all rivers in Muscovy. Travelling from Zergolt about 200 miles upward they arrive at a castle called Norinscoy, built about 13 years ago, when the Great Governor sent men from Siberia in quest of lands fit for people to live in, and to build cities. Then they built

there a castle, now occupied by some soldiers, in a pleasant healthy and warm place, very fertile and provided with fine animals and handsome birds. It is situated in the South-East and has afterwards become a community.

The people were ordered to seek in the direction of a warmer temperature and spy out the country, but at the same time to act in a friendly manner towards the inhabitants, whom they might meet or find, in order to get more people. When they proceeded landward in troops, to a distance of 400 miles, they beheld every where fine tracts of country, not inhabited and in a wild state of nature.

After travelling up the river Oby at about a distance of 200 miles, now 10 years ago, they came to a fine country which was very mild, so that there was no discomfort or inconvenience felt and scarcely any winter there. When they returned to Siberia, they were required to come to Moscow. Boris Goddenoof governed in that city, who took the matter to heart and directly ordered that the Governor should send people from Siberia to build a city there. This was done accordingly, and a fine castle was built with some other houses, so that it is now a fine city, called Toom, for they heard afterwards, that many Tartars had lived there, and it was reported those Tartars had given the city that name on account of its pleasantness. These Tartars had a king over them called Altijn; the city itself is often still attacked by divers tribes, scattered about there; but is now so powerful that it will in time become a small kingdom.

Between this castle Norinscox, this city Toom and Siberia, they still daily find many wandering tribes, who call themselves Ostachii, who now already also unite themselves with Muscovites, Tartars and Samoyeds in Siberia, and deal friendly towards them, some of them bringing also gold and

other things. They have many kings among them, who are like the Indians, namely: the lesser ones who live in East-India, and not the greater. In short, the Muscovites have pushed on so far in those quarters that it is quite surprising.

There are also many castles and small cities between the rivers Oby and Yrtys which were built at the same time as Tobolsca, or a little after. These are now very rich, being mixed up with Muscovites, Tartars and Samoyeds, who are not savages, and these cities are called, Tara, near which place the rivers Oby and Yrtys are at ten days' distance from each other; another city is called Jorgoet, which was built about fourteen or fifteen years ago, also Besou, and Mangansoiscoygorad. These cities are situated up towards the south, but on the west-side of the river Oby, the inhabitants daily try to get further and further.

Here, on this side the Oby, lie the cities Tobolsca, Sibier, Beresai, and many others situated along-side several rivers, and many more are built daily. But the cities Narim and Toom lie on the other side the river Oby; here the people often use stags, and nimble dogs, which they feed with fish, and especially dried thornback which, according to their opinion, makes them particularly strong. The city Jorgoet afore-named lies in the Oby on an island.

Proceeding from Narim, upwards to the East, along the river Telt, they have also built a castle and call it Comgofscoy, and garrisoned it also with men. From this little castle and Narim, they were sent, more than seven years ago, by order of the Siberian governor with sledges and horses straight forward to the east, to seek out whether unknown people were living there. They travelled during ten weeks, right eastward through vast deserts, finding every where fine pasturages, fine trees and many rivers. Having travelled about the time

mentioned they observed several huts in the fields and hordes of people gathered together, but as they had Samoyeds and Tartars as guides, who might have travelled over these ways, they were not afraid.

The people, they met, came unto them with humble behaviour and signified by the Samoyeds and Tartars, that they called themselves Tingoesy, that they dwelled along the great river, which they called Jeniscea, and said it sprung from the South-East, without knowing its source; but that it was a larger river than the Oby. The people were deformed with swellings under their throats and in their speech they thratled like turkey-cocks. Their language seemed not much to differ from that of the Samoyeds, which understood also many of their words.

The Jeniscea, being a river much larger than the Oby, has high mountains on the East, among which are some vulcanoes, which cast out brimstone. But on this side to the West, the country is plain and fertile, stored with divers plants, trees, fine flowers and many strange fruits, besides very rare fowl. This flat country is overflowed in spring by the Jeniscea about 70 leagues, in like manner, as they report unto us, as the Nile does in Egypt. Wherewith well acquainted, the Tingoesy do keep beyond the river in the mountains, untill its decrease, and they then return with all their cattle into these fertile plains. The Tingoesy, being a very gentle people, by the persuasion of the Samoyeds, without delay submitted themselves to the same Governors, which they revered nearly as Gods. What God these people worship, is uncertain, neither as yet can be known, the Moscovites being negligent searchers into such things.

And I am by no means surprised that Waygats is filled up so every year with ice in the North, as the large rivers Oby

and Yenisea throw forth such vast quantities of ice, and also innumerable other rivers, whose names are unknown, that cast up such immense blocks of thick ice that it can scarcely be believed.

For in spring the ice carries off entire forests, near the sea-side, by its huge strength and size; this is the cause why vast quantities of floating-wood are strewn all along the coast of Waygats. Also in the strait of Nova Zembla, the cold is intensest, and it is therefore not surprising that the ice is heaped up in its narrow passage, and freezes on and on; thus closely pressed together, it gets the thickness of 60 or at least 50 fathoms.

This was ascertained this year by men, who were again sent out in a small vessel by Isaac le Maire, and who would gladly have had me too, but I declined the offer, for I will show that this passage is inaccessible and will always be so, unless some other course be taken.

The Muscovites also made a larger voyage along this river, but kept on in a straight easterly direction, hardly venturing to go South, and they had some of these Tingoey with them, of whom they understood, that in the South there lived many nations that were quite strange to them, and who had also kings who often went to war with each other.

Not having then met with any one, they returned, after some days' travelling, but ordered the Tingoey to search farther on, who promised to do so, and contracted friendship and alliance with them, leaving some Muscovites, allied Samoyeds and Tartars with them, and giving them some presents. Next year the Tingoey, on their side, sent people Eastwards, still further than they had been before, and went thither in great numbers. At last they found a large river, not quite so wide as the Jenisea, but with as rapid a stream,

and having kept along its course for some days, they saw at last some folks, whom they overtook, and captured some of them. They could not understand them; only by signs and gestures, they made out so much that thunder was often heard on the other side by their saying: *om-om*; and also a dreadful noise and rumour of human beings; they pointed to the river, saying: *Pesida*, from which the Tingoesy and Tartars concluded that they called the river so. From the words *om-om*, the Muscovites afterwards came to the conclusion, that it must be the sound of bells; and departing, they took some of these folks with them, but all of them died on the way, either through fear or anxiety or change of air, for which the Tingoesy, Samoyeds and those who were with them, felt very sorry, for at their return they affirmed they were very robust people, with a good mien, having small eyes and flat faces, with a brown, somewhat tawny complexion.

The Muscovites, in Siberia, having heard all this of the Samoyeds, who came from the land of the Tingoesy in Siberia, were very desirous to make further research, desiring the Governor to supply them with men, who granted their request, even sending with them many soldiers, and they were ordered to examine every thing closely, and to take Tingoesy and Samoyeds and Tartars with them. So about 700 men departed, crossed the river Oby, travelled through the country of the Samoyeds and Tingoesy beyond the large river Jeniscea, proceeding further and further onward. The Tingoesy were their guides, who ran before them, showing great skill meanwhile in catching on their road wherewith to supply the means of nourishment: birds, roes, goats and other strange animals; they also caught fish, the country being intersected with many fine rivers. So they came to

the afore-said river Pesida, and raised huts along the coast and tarried there for some time, till the spring, when they wished to see the river open; and it was nearly spring when they got there. They did not venture to cross the river for what had been told them before, and now discerned it was the sound of bells. When the wind came from the other side of the river, a noise of people and horses often struck their ear, and sometimes, but not often, they saw sails, going as they thought down-stream, and said that the sails were square, as I think they are in India. Not having met with any people on the side they were, they remained there for some time, and observed also that the river was very high in spring, which they did not care much about, because the ground was high on both sides. Their hearts felt quite delighted at the sight of the beautiful meadowland, it being then April and May. They also saw many rare herbs, flowers, fruits, and singular trees, animals and curious birds. But as the Muscovites themselves are not inquisitive folks, they did not care much about these things, seeking only their own profit every where, for they are a rude and negligent people.

They then returned in summer travelling slowly, and it was in autumn when they arrived in Siberia, and made known every thing they had seen and heard, confirming it with an oath.

All these forenamed things having become known at court in Moscow, Boris the Emperor and all the great lords were much surprised to hear of all this, and, being excited with the greatest desire to have all this very closely examined, they intended sending next year Ambassadors, with many presents thither, who were to be accompanied by Tartars, Samoyeds and Tingoesy, to cross the river Pesida, to exa-

mine into the state of things, and to form an alliance with the kings and peoples they might find there. They were likewise ordered to examine, inspect and note down minutely every thing, for they could not forget what they had heard of the sound of the bells. But all this did not happen, for at that time all this great trouble and inland wars had commenced in Muscovy, as may be understood from the description.

I presume this is the commencement of the kingdom of Cathaya, which borders on China and India, and the Muscovite may take care lest he run his head against the wall; but time will teach all, if they should try it afterwards.

Notwithstanding, the Governors sent out an expedition thither, during the Muscovite wars, in which many citizens voluntarily accompanied them from Siberia, and on arriving in the country of the Tingoesy, by the river Jeniscea, they nearly all performed the journey on foot, so that many who had been accustomed to live in ease, died of fatigue, and found at last verified what the others had said. Besides this, they heard sometimes the noise of people and bells, but being dissuaded by the Tingoesy, they did not venture to cross the river. They saw flames issuing from some of the mountains, situated there, from which they brought sulphur and goldstone, so that it appears that many precious mines were found there.

The Governor of Siberia also ordered some boats to be made with covered decks, and commanded that they should set out in spring, from the river Oby to the sea, and keep along the sea-coast near the land, till they should come to the river Jeniscea, for he said that this river would at last reach the sea, ordering them to continue their voyage in this river for a few days. On the other hand the Governor

sent out also men by land, directing them to remain there alongside the river, till they should discover these boats, enjoining them, if they did not find them, to return within a year. Those whom he sent out to sea were ordered to investigate all there was to be seen, and bade the Commander Luca to accompany them, whom he instructed to note down every thing, and so they departed. These men accordingly arrived at the mouth of the afore-said river, and they met each other there; as those, who had gone by land, had sent some on rafts and boats down the current of the river, who met the boats on the sea-side and found all as the Governor had told them before, namely according to his opinion. As however their Commander Luca afore-named had died, with some others of the chief men, they found it advisable to separate from each other, and each to go his own way, and so they arrived home again. On reaching Siberia, they noted down every thing, making a good report to the Governor, who sent it to the Emperor in Moscow, where this report was enclosed in the treasury in Moscow, till the wars should be ended; then it would be examined; but I suppose it was all lost, which is a great pity, for they have found in it many rare things of islands and rivers, birds and beasts, till far beyond the Jeniscea.

As a good friend of mine in Muscovy had a brother sent there, he gave me a blank map of it, as he had understood from his brother's own lips, who is no more, but who had himself been through Waygats and knew all places as far as the Oby; but what was beyond it he had only by hear-say; so that said very small map is merely a sketch relating to the sea coast. I obtained it with much trouble, for if it were discovered, it would cost that Muscovite his head, and therefore we pass by his name in silence.

Into the great river Oby there falls also another river, which they call Taas, and which seems to come from the vicinity of the Jeniscea out of a large wood, whence also another river flows, not far from the one already named, and falls into the Jeniscea. So they can travel by water from the Oby through the meadow-land of the Samoyeds; proceeding only two miles by land, they come to a river called Torgalf, and arrive with the falling water in the Jeniscea; this is very convenient for travelling and was recently discovered by the Samoyeds and Tingoesy.

But it is a pity that the Dutch have not succeeded in getting through Waygats, and they do not know how to set about it; with vessels they will not succeed, had they tried it a hundred times over. And if they would pry into all these lands, they should be obliged to remain there two or three years near Waygats or Pechora, where they would find good harbours and provisions. Thence they should send people in boats, as the Russians do, and also contract friendship with the Russians, who would then willingly show the way, and so all would be discovered.

Many fine places would be found out, islands and solid land; but it is to be doubted whether America near China is not connected with these three parts of the world by a strait, like that which unites Africa to Asia by the Red Sea; and this is indeed very possible; for who can tell whether it is open, except by what is found in some writings of the heathens, who assert that it is separated from each other, for which they adduce many proofs.

If however it is open, the strait must be very narrow, for I had nearly said it would have been impossible for people to get into America, because Adam was created in Asia, and we read nowhere in Holy Scripture that ships or

boats existed before the deluge; besides it is well known that there is but one world and that man did not derive his origin in various places, but only in one place namely in Paradise, etc.

Now it might again be asked how people have every where got into the islands, and this happened, according to my opinion, also after the deluge. Likewise in America, there is a narrow strait, as we know, and perhaps such a narrow strait may be between Asia and America; though now-a-days some firmly maintain there is a large sea between both, more than a hundred miles in breadth.

FINIS.

ACCOUNT

OF A CERTAIN MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY
BY THE CAPTAIN PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE QUIR CONCERNING THE
POPULATION AND DISCOVERY OF THE FOURTH PART OF THE
WORLD CALLED AUSTRALIA INCOGNITA OR UNKNOWN
AUSTRALIA, ITS GREAT RICHES AND FERTILITY,
DISCOVERED BY SAID CAPTAIN.

Sire!

I, captain Pedro Fernandez de Quir, declare that this is the eighth request, I have presented to your Majesty, concerning the population as it should take place in the country, which your Majesty has ordered to be explored in the regions of the unknown Australia. Without any resolution having been taken with me, nor any answer or hope given assuring me of my appointment, notwithstanding a sojourn of 14 months at this court and having been engaged for 14 years in transacting this business without salary, or any thing done to my profit, acting only from motives of goodness; and I have had to struggle with innumerable continual opposition and travelled 20000 miles by sea and land, having spent all my property, suffered personal destitution, and endured so many and dreadful things, that they seem to me almost incredible, and all that not to give up a work of so much mercy and devotion. — For which reason and for the love of God I humbly beseech your Majesty that he may be pleased not to allow me, after such constant labour and anxiety, after so much perseverance and well founded efforts, to be deprived

of the fruits I so longed for and solicited, since the honour and glory of God and your Majesty's service are so deeply concerned in the matter, and infinite good will be the result, which will last as long as the world stands, from hence forth unto all eternity.

1. Concerning the extent of these recently discovered lands, judging from what I have seen and from what the captain Louis de Paez de Torres, Admiral under my command, has informed your Majesty, there is good reason to conclude that its length is as great as that of entire Europe, Asia Minor to the Caspian Sea, with Persia and all the islands of the Mediterranean and the great Sea, about and all round the same provinces, England and Ireland included. This unknown part is the fourth of the whole of our globe and so large that it can contain twice as many kingdoms and seigniories as those your Majesty now holds as Sovereign Lord, and this without being exposed to the neighbourhood of the Turks, Moors or other nations, who are accustomed to harass and torment their neighbours.

All the lands which we have seen, lie within the torrid zone and a portion of them are contiguous to the Equinoctial line, having a breadth of 90° and some less, and if they continue as they promise to do, there will be found lands opposite the foot of the best of Africa, the whole of Europe and the greater part of Asia Major.

I predict that since the lands I have seen on 15° are better than Spain, the others, which are situated higher on, must be relatively like an earthly Paradise.

2. In these lands is a great number of people; their complexion is white, brown, mulatto, Indian and mixed. Their hair is either black, long and loose, or frizzled and curled and sometimes red and very thin. This diversity is a sign

of their great intercourse and close contact, for which reason and on account of the goodness of the land and because they have no guns or other murderous fire-works to massacre each other, and as they do not work in silver-mines, and for many other reasons, it is probable that the population is very numerous. But it cannot be perceived that they are acquainted with any particular art or science, and they have no walls nor strongholds, nor king, nor law, being only a lot of bad heathens, divided into parties and not agreeing friendly among each other; their usual weapons are bows and arrows, but not poisoned, clubs, sticks, pikes, and shafts all of wood; they cover their loins, are cleanly, merry, reasonable, and very thankful as I myself have often experienced, so that there is reason to hope that, with the aid of God and kind means, they will be very manageable folks, soon satisfied, easy to teach and to please, which three things are at first very necessary, to bring those people to such holy purposes as require the greatest zeal and earnestness. The houses are of wood, covered with leaves of palm-trees; they use earthen pots, have braided ropes and plaited nets; marble is wrought by them, they make flutes, drums, and spoons of varnished wood; they have their houses of prayer and burials, their gardens neatly got up, and hedged around; they make much use of pearl-shells, and make of them gouges, chisels, saws, pick-axes and large and small ornaments which they wear round their necks. The islanders have their vessels well built and fitted out to go to foreign countries, all of which is a certain sign of the vicinity of a people of superior civilisation, and no less mark of this is their castration of swine and poultry.

3. The bread they eat they make of three sorts of roots, which are in great number, and require no labour, for they

only want baking and boiling, they are nice, wholesome and nutritive, last long and there are some which are an ell in length and half an ell thick; fruits are very plentiful and very good; platanos in six sorts, large quantities of almonds of four kinds; large obos, which is a fruit of the size and taste of quinces; many inland nuts, oranges, and lemons which the Indians do not eat, and other excellent and large fruits of equally good quality which we have tasted; sugar cane in many sorts and of large size is found in abundance and pples too. There are likewise vast numbers of palm-trees from which the juice Tuba may be readily extracted, of which wine is made, vinegar, honey and whey; the palmitas are very good; the fruit these palmtrees produce are cocoanuts; when they are green they are used instead of cardos, and the marrow is like cream; when ripe they supply food and drink by sea and land; when old they yield oil for light, and are used to cure wounds like balsam; when young, the shells make very good barrels and bottles; the inside of the shell is used as oakum to caulk vessels with and all sorts of rope and tackle, and the usual kinds of string and tinder are made of it. And, better still, of the leaves they make sails for small vessels and fine mats and tiles, as a kind of thatch-work to line and cover houses with, which are built on straight and high piles; of the wood they make shelves, pikes, and other sorts of weapons and oars, with many other useful things for daily want. It is to be noticed that these palm-yards are a kind of vineyards whose fruit and wine are gathered all the year round, no abundance is wanting and neither time nor money required. The vegetables, seen there, are cucumbers, large and many beets, green herbs and also beans. As for meat, there are many tame pigs, like our own, poultry, capons, partridges, ducks, turtle-doves, pigeons, wood-

doves and goats, which the other captain saw. The Indians also gave signs of cows and buffaloes. There are many fishes: hargos, pesce-reyes, lizas, soles, small salmons, meros, shad, macabis, casanes, pampanos, sardines, thornbacks, cormorants, chitas-viejas, conger-eels, pesces puercos, chapines, rubia almexas and garnet, and other sorts of which I do not recollect the name, and there must be a great many more besides, as all those mentioned were caught very near the ships.

If one attentively considers all that has been said, it will be found that there are so many and such good provisions which afford immediate enjoyment, so that even march-pane and many confectionaries are to be had, and without their being imported from abroad. — And with respect to the crew, there is besides the articles mentioned no lack of large hams, pots of butter and large pigs, with abundance of pickles and spices, many of which articles are like ours, and there are perhaps many more, so that this is a sufficient proof that the country is quite adapted to produce all other things found in Europe.

4. The riches consist of silver and pearls, which I saw myself, and gold which the other captain saw, as he tells us in his narrative; and these are the three richest sorts nature produces. — There is likewise an abundance of nutmegs, mastic, pepper, ginger, which both we saw. Cinnamon is known there and cloves probably too, considering other spices are found there, and those countries being parallel and little differing from Terrenate and Bachan. There is also stuff to make silks, pita, sugar and anise for distillery.

There is good ebony wood and innumerable kinds of wood, to build as many vessels as one might choose, with all sorts of material for sails, and three kinds of rigging, one of which like our hemp; and with the oil of cocos you can

make galagala as a substitute for tar. A species of turpentine is found there too, which the Indians use to tar their piraguees, or vefsels, with. And because there are goats, and cows are known, there is probably Cordovan-leather, tan, and meat in abundance. As bees have been seen, honey and wax is probably found there too. Besides all these riches the existence of many other things is implied. Considering the site and position of the land, combined with the many good things which industry may add, as there is such an abundance of things indigenous and to foster ours, which I will import as soon as possible with all the other of the best and most useful found in Peru and New Spain, it appears that all this taken together, will make the country so rich, that it will be sufficient to supply itself and America at the same time, and to render Spain great and wealthy, in such wise as I shall point out, if I am assisted by others to carry out my design. Concerning what has been seen with regard to the sea-coasts, I beg to observe, Sire, that from the very inmost part of the country there are such vast treasures and riches and good things to be expected, as we have only just begun to collect. The remark I have to make is, that it was my chief intention alone to seek for such a large country as I have found, and that on account of my illness, and other causes which I abstain from mentioning, I have not been able to see all I had wished; even every thing I had desired to look at, could not be seen in one month of which there are twelve in a year, and accordingly denote the several qualities and fruits which all the various lands produce. Furthermore the Indians of these lands must not be judged of according to our wants, tastes and desires and other considerations, but must be viewed as people who try to spend their lives in performing as little labour as possible,

which they do without fatiguing themselves in any thing that we do.

5. The conveniences and comforts of life are found as great there as may be expected in such a well cultivated, delightful and cool land, which is mouldy, fat and of a good substance, with loam-pits to build houses of: stones, bricks and every thing else made of loam, and in the neighbourhood also many rough and square marble-stones from which costly and handsome buildings may be made. All kinds of wood fit for every building purpose are to be found there; a beautiful site of valleys and fields, mostly intersected, and high massive rocks; many rivulets and flowing rivers which afford much facility to construct watermills, azenas, trapiches and other water-works. Effenos, saltkilns and forests of reed prove the fertility of the country, as reed is found there of five and six palms and lefs, and the fruit in proportion; at the end thin and hard, the rind smooth. There are such good flints as any to be found in Madrid.

The Bay of St. Philips and Jacob is twenty miles in circumference; it is very handsome and free of access by day and by night, and all round there are many inhabited villages, in which we saw at a great distance clouds of smoke ascend by day, and much fire by night. Their harbour, called Veracruz, or the Holy Cross, is so spacious that it can contain a thousand vessels; the ground is smooth and of black sand; there are no holes and one may fasten anchors there at as many fathoms as one chooses, from forty fathoms to half a fathom, between two rivers; the one as large as the Guadalquivir in Sevilla, with breakers or high running flood of more than two fathoms, where good frigates and patasses may safely lie; in the other our barks entered freely and drew quite clear water in all the places where it

is found. The place for the discharge of vessels runs along a shore of three miles, having for the greater part a pebbly bottom of black, small and large flinty stones, fit to ballast vessels with. As the shore shews no signs of rents or crevices and the plants growing along the sides are green, it is evident they did not suffer from the violence of the surge, and as the trees grew up erect, without damage or injury, it appeared quite clear that there are no violent storms. This harbour, besides its spaciousness, possesses another eminent quality, namely that of recreation, for as soon as day-break commenced, the neighbouring wood resounded with the sweet harmony of many thousands of birds, among which there seemed to be nightingales, blackbirds, quails, finches, innumerable swallows, paraquitos, and a parrot we saw, besides many other kinds of birds. Even you heard the chirping of grasshoppers and crickets. All the morning and the evening many delightful odours were diffused by all kinds of flowers, even orange-blossoms and the herb alvahaca. And all these delightful things lead to the conclusion that the air must indeed be excellent there, and that nature maintained an excellent order throughout her works.

6. This harbour and bay were still improved in excellence by the neighbourhood of so many good islands, and more particularly of seven islands, of which the rumour goes that they measure two hundred miles; we know that one of them is 50 miles large, at a distance of 12 miles from the harbour.

In short, Sir, I say that on this bay and harbour, which lie $15\frac{1}{8}$ degrees longitude from the North-Pole, there may be built immediately a very large and populous city, and that those who may inhabit it, will enjoy all desirable riches and conveniences which time will teach, and which may be

further imparted to the provinces of Chili, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatamala, New Spain, Terrenate and the Philip-pines, all of which countries your Majesty reigns over, and should your Majesty become Lord and Sovereign of those I now offer, I hold them to be of such value, that, besides their being like the keys to the afore-mentioned lands, they will prove to be, according to my conviction, with respect to commerce in curious and profitable commodities (not to speak of sovereignty), like a second China, Japan and other provinces on those coasts of Asia with all its islands. To explain in short what I feel, and can prove in a meeting of geometricians, I will only assert that these lands can supply and maintain two hundred thousand Spaniards. In short, Sire, this is the world of which Spain promises to become the centre; and please to note that for this body this is the pivot.

The mild temperature and virtue of the atmosphere is, Sire, such as may be deduced from all that has been stated, and proved by the fact, that, although our people were all strangers there, nobody has become ill, notwithstanding the usual labour, sweating, exposure to the wet, and without abstaining from drinking water, previous to taking food, or eating every thing the country produces, or avoiding the evening-air, the moon or sun, which is not sultry in day-time. After midnight a blanket was very necessary and acceptable. As the natives are in general of good stature, very devout, some very old, though they dwell very close to the ground, this is a sign of good health; for if the soil were unhealthy, they would build their houses higher from the ground, as they do in the Philippines, and in other places I have seen. So, fish and meat for instance remain sweet, unsalted, for two days and longer. — Fruit, brought from there, of which I

have two specimens, are in good condition, as may be seen, though they were picked too early, because there are no sandy grounds, nor thistles, nor thorny trees, nor any growing with their roots above ground. Furthermore there are no drowned lands, no pools, nor snow on the high mountains, nor crocodiles in the rivers, nor poisonous malignant reptiles on the mountains, nor ants that are commonly very noxious in the houses and to fruit, nor niguas, nor caterpillars, nor gnats. And for this reason I maintain that this country is for our purpose one excelling all the rest and worthy to be esteemed as highly as many Indian countries, which for these very plagues are uninhabitable, also as other lands, where they are a real torment, which I myself can testify.

7. These are, Sovereign Lord, the excellencies and virtues of the lands I have discovered, of which I have taken possession in the name of your Majesty, under your royal colours, which the documents, I have about me, fully testify.

First, Sire, there has been a cross raised and a church erected to our Lady Loretto, and twenty masses performed in it; absolution was granted on Wednesday, and a solemn procession held on the day of the Holy Sacrament. In short, the Holy Sacrament, preceded by your Majesty's Standard, made a tour through these hidden lands, rendering them herewith homage. I erected there three banners and displayed in them the two Columns figuring in your Maj. arms, so that I may say with reason, in as much as this is a part of the country, and in far as this is continent, before and behind, that here the word has been fulfilled (as the columns tell): *Plus ultra*.

And this and every thing else that was done, I have performed as a faithful subject of your Majesty's, and in order that your Majesty may immediately thereto add the glorious

title of Australia of the Holy Ghost, to the greater honour
 of that same Lord, who has led me, shewn me the land
 and brought me into the presence of your Majesty, before
 whom I stand with the same good will I have ever felt in
 this cause, which I have cherished and which I am attached
 to beyond all measure, for its value and excellence love.
 I firmly believe from the wise counsel, magnanimity and
 christian piety of your Majesty, that the greatest care will
 be evinced, as indeed it should, in securing the population
 of these already discovered lands. For the chief reason for
 feeling united in this matter should be an inducement not to
 leave the country in a desolate and uninhabited condition,
 for which the only remedy is, to cause the Lord God to
 be known, believed in, adored and served there, where
 now the Devil is worshipped. Moreover this will be the
 door through which so many nations, now standing under
 the dominion of your Majesty, will receive good and wel-
 fare, and thus prevent the inevitable disasters, which would
 ensue, in case the enemies of the Roman church succeeded
 in getting there, to spread their false doctrines and thus to
 convert all the good, I have described, into greater evil, and
 call themselves Lords of India, and thus bring on it entire
 ruin. Furthermore I believe that your Majesty is well con-
 vinced that such ruinous consequences as I have just men-
 tioned, and all other disasters, now awaiting or to happen in
 future, would cost millions of gold and many thousands of
 people, before it would be possible to adopt an uncertain
 remedy. May it please your Majesty, now you are able, with
 a small amount of silver, expended in Peru, to gain Heaven
 hereafter, an immortal name and the New world with all its
 promises. And since there is nobody that requires of your
 Majesty a menial's reward for such great and important boun-

ties of God, now reserved for your happy times, I desire a servant's recompense, Sire, my appointment and dismissal, for the galleys are waiting; also I have a good deal to travel, and to get ready and arrange, while many spiritual and temporal interests are hourly involved, and can never more be recovered.

Christopher Colon, was rendered obstinate by his suspicion only — what makes me so troublesome, is what I have seen and touched and now propose. Wherefore may it please your Majesty to order that among the many remedies, only one may be awarded, that I may obtain what I desire, while I promise to be found very reasonable in all things and give entire satisfaction.

Sire, this is a work of vast importance, since the Devil himself wages such bloody warfare against it, and it besseems not that he should be found so powerful, while your Majesty is its Lord Protector.

ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE

AND THE NEWLY DISCOVERED STRAIT OF
MR. HUDSON.

Mr. Hudson, who had several times sought a passage Westward, had the object in view, to get through Lumbley's inlet into Fretum Davis in a continuous sea, as we have seen in his map by Mr. Plantius, and to run westward of Nova Albion into Mar del Zur, through which an Englishman, according to the drawing of the former, had passed. But after much trouble he found this way, which is drawn here on this map, and which he would have continued, if the common crew had not shewn so much unwillingness; for as they had been out already 10 months, having however been victualled for only 8 months, and had seen only one man on the whole way, who brought them a large animal which they eat, which man however did not return, because he was badly treated, the common crew (when they had again reached from 52 degrees' longitude, at which height they passed the winter, 63 degrees' longitude, along the west-side of the bay, into which they had run, where they discovered a full sea and high waves from the North-West), at last revolted against their masters, who desired to go further, and placed their superiors together in a sloop or boat outside the vessel, and then sailed with the ship to England. For this reason, when they came home, they were all thrown

into prison. This summer there have again been expedited thither, by authority of the King and the Prince of Wales, vessels to discover the passage further, and to search out Mr. Hudson and his friends, which vessels are ordered to pass both as soon as the passage is found, and to send home one with the tidings we expect.

Remarks on this Russian map, and also on the intervening passages, which Isaac Massa has added to the description.

On the map Massa has interpreted the Russian name, which was written in Greek letters, on the land above the street of Matseioftsar, — otherwise called Matenskinsarck and Costinsarck — by America, as he had written that in my example, which was a great mistake. For the land which William Barentsz has sailed along, and on which he built the abiding house, extends as far as even 60 miles higher North, and has always been called by the name of Nova Zembla, which means as much as New-Land, and is thought to be an island.

But Dr. Peter Plantius has a contrary opinion of it, from the account of Willem Barentsz and Hans van Uffelen of Rotterdam, who have told him that they had understood from a chief of the Samoyeds on the south-side of the strait of Weygats, that aforesaid Nova Zembla is fastened eastward to the south of the continent, and that the Mar More (which he explains to be the Pacific Sea) is stopped up to the east with ice, which comes from the great rivers, and would appear also in some measure from this map, if the land which is drawn to the north of the river Peisida, and the land of Nova Zembla, were joined together.

But as Jan Huyghen writes that the Amsterdam interpreter

has understood many things wrong, and that the Russians have told his interpreter, François de la Dale, that no ice whatever is found ten or twenty miles through the strait of Weygats, so we leave this matter, as being as yet uncertain, in suspense. On the first place noted, of which Massa says that he will prove that one may not go through Weygats, it must be observed that he settles the matter somewhat roundly; for it had been done by the Enkhuyzers, and could therefore be done again, but it is evident that it could not be done every year.

And in the second place noted, he says that it can not be done in a hundred years; however of the three times, that it has been tried by our Dutchmen, it has succeeded once. The second time they had already come to the States-island, from whence, through fear of being locked in by the ice, they returned.

And the doubts concerning the Strait of Anian, as this is generally called, he also describes somewhat loosely, for he grounds his doubt hereupon, that he does not know how the people could have got into America, if there were a wide space between the continent of Asia and America; although the Chinese and Japanese to the West, as also our nation to the East of it, have both had for long ages always vessels, with which they might easily have been transported.

This I have still to note, that I have spoken of the accident of the Amersfoort clerk on Nova Francia much too decidedly in the preface, for a matter is sometimes very different from what it at first appears, and as the causes why any thing happens are newly always unknown to us, we cannot at all positively assert such things.

FINIS.